PULSIFER'S GUIDE

TO

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Joseph Earl and
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H. E. Valentine




MAP OF BOSTON
1866.
Photographical produced from the City Engineer Plans
With all the latest improvements
A COMPLTE GUIDE TO TRANGERS,
Giving the distances from City Hall & Mkt Circles.
Showing distinctly the Hotels, Pub Buildings, Steam &
Horse Rail Roads Ward Boundaries & Fire Districts
Revised to the New Circle through Boston & Vicinity.
CHARLESTOWN
NAVY YARD
EAST BOSTON
CHELSEA
COMMON
SOUTH BOSTON
BOSTON HARBOR
SOUTH BAY
W1
W2
W3
W4
W5
W6
W7
W8
W9
W10
W11
W12
The Squares divided into Squares numbered with Letters & Figures counting the edge
Public Buildings, Hotels, Rail Roads & Markets are Numbered & where the Initial letters
No Square HOTELS
8 I 7 Revere
10 C 7 American
18 D 7 Tremont
75 E 6 United States
19 D 7 Parkers
28 E 6 Adams
26 D 7 Marlboro
23 D 7 Bromfield
20 D 7 Hancock
22 D 7 Parks House
30 E 6 New Masonic Temple
26 D 7 Young's
RAILROADS
29 E 5 Providence
6 C 8 Boston & Maine
2 B 7 Eastern
3 B 7 Lowell
30 E 7 Old Colony
1 B 8 Fitchburg
75 F 6 Worcester
30 E 7 Hartford &c
No Square MARKETS
17 D 8 Quincy
72 E 6 Boylston
7 I 7 Faneuil
51 E 7 St Charles
57 E 6 Williams
12 I 8 Blackstone
58 I 7 Washington & B
8 H 3 Boston City Hospital
POST OFFICE
15 D 6 State House
16 D 8 Faneuil Hall
27 D 6 Boston Theatre
25 D 7 Music Hall
17 D 7 Museum
11 I 7 Howard Athen.
5 C 7 National Theatre
31 E 6 Public Library
23 D 8 Custom House
23 D 8 Post Office
4 B 6 Gen'l Hospital
6 D 7 City Hall
D 7 Temporal Temple
D 4 Scollay's Building
Churches + Schools Rail Roads
Horse Rail Rds Boundary of Wards Fire Dist

GUIDE TO BOSTON

AND VICINITY,

WITH

MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS.

By DAVID PULSIFER.

BOSTON:
A. WILLIAMS & COMPANY.
1868.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by

DAVID PULSIFER.

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NOTICES.

[From the Boston Congregationalist.]

Mr. Pulsifer, one of our most eminent Boston antiquaries, has just favored the public with a new Guide to this city and vicinity, which is just the thing to put into the hands of the stranger who wants to know how to get where he likes to go, and how to find what he wishes to see of special interest here. While it is sufficiently full on all points, it is less fulsome and commendatory in the matter of theatres and similar places, than such books are apt to be, while all wholesome resorts are carefully pointed out. It is the good work of a good man.

[From The Commonwealth.]

David Pulsifer, the well-known author and antiquarian, has recently published a new edition of his "Guide to Boston and Vicinity," illustrated with maps and engravings, which has many features of excellence. Any stranger, or curiosity-hunter, can hardly do better than look over this volume for much material of interest and value.

* * * * * * *

There is enough within the covers of the volume to amaze the visitor and gratify the in-dweller. For curious lore few men surpass Mr. Pulsifer; and he has put a great deal that he knows in this book, which A. Williams & Co. will sell you for a reasonable sum.

[From the Salem Register.]

PULSIFER'S GUIDE TO BOSTON AND VICINITY. David Pulsifer, Esq., the learned and accurate antiquarian, to whose labors the delvers in the archives of the Commonwealth, and historical students generally, are so much indebted, has recently issued a new and much improved edition of his interesting and valuable "Guide to Boston and Vicinity," with maps and engravings. The stranger in the metropolis will find many things described in this volume which would be likely to escape his notice without some such guide, and much historical information of great value as well as interest. Boston abounds in memorable relics of the past, as well as in attractive institutions of the present, and justice is done to both in Mr. P's little book. The descriptions are not confined to the city proper, but extend to the suburbs, which contain many memorable spots and places of interest worthy of the attention of the stranger who has time to visit them. A fine map of Boston, and another of the region within a circuit of fifteen or twenty miles, accompany the volume; and among the numerous illustrations are several engravings of historical value, having reference to relics of the past, some of which, like that of the famous Hancock House, have already disappeared before the march of improvement. We commend this volume to the notice of all who would learn how much there is to interest the visitor in and around Boston; and we have no doubt that there are many Bostonians even who could learn from this Guide much more than they now know about their own city. It makes a volume of nearly 300 pages, is neatly printed and bound, and is published by A. Williams & Co.

[From the Lowell Daily Citizen and News.]

"PULSIFER'S GUIDE TO BOSTON AND VICINITY" is the title of a neat little volume just published by A. Williams & Co.,

of Boston, from the pen of that unwearied "Antiquary," David Pulsifer, Esq., the "Mr. Oldbuck" of the State house, of whom it may be said as of the "Laird of Monkbarns," that

> "he would rather have, at his bed-head
> A twenty books, clothed in black or red,
> Of Aristotle, or his philosophy,
> Than robes rich, rebeck, or saltery."

The volume is adorned with numerous engravings of public buildings, contains valuable maps of the city and its vicinity, and is full of information. Occasionally, the antiquarian lore of the author cropping out, adds a charm to his clear narrative of recent events and accurate descriptions of modern improvements.

As the work was elaborated under the shade of the *Hub* of the *Commonweal*, we heartily commend it to those members of the General Court, and to all others, who have not had an opportunity to contemplate and watch the changes which have within a few years come over the features of the metropolis.

[From the Cambridge Chronicle.]

GUIDE TO BOSTON AND VICINITY, with maps and engravings. By David Pulsifer. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1866.

Were Mr. Pulsifer, like some of his profession, a little more indurated by authorship, we should incline to introduce our brief remarks upon his present work with complimentary reference to his other publications. Suffice it to say that the State has few antiquarians, to whom the public is more indebted for the fidelity and zeal with which, in paths unattractive to more ambitious minds, the lore of native history has been investigated. In the little volume before us, with its rich contributions of modern architectural views, landscapes, and monuments, we are not

slightly gratified to discern the old antiquarian spirit in the pictorial preservation of some of the early landmarks of Boston, most of which exist now only among the records of the past.

When we say that Mr. Pulsifer's book represents Boston, as it is, and, perhaps, for the last time, in many interesting lights, Boston as it was, sufficient inducement to own a copy will naturally be felt by all who indulge in a becoming pride in the metropolis of New England, and can afford to spend an odd dollar or so in the literature of her world-renowned localities.

Besides the full description of Boston within its present limits, notices of the adjoining cities, with their memorable places, ever attractive to the stranger, are here given with ample particularity. The maps, plans, fac-similes of the curious Memorial Tablets of the Washington Family, together with eighty-two other illustrative engravings, and nearly three hundred pages of letter press, make it one of the cheapest books out. Every family would find it for its benefit to keep a copy for the use of that large and interesting class of society, "our country cousins," when they do us the honor to "come down" upon us.

PREFACE.

In submitting to the public a new edition of the Guide to Boston, it is proper to state, that free use has been made of material in Mr. R. L. Midgley's valuable work (the copyright of which has been purchased); that portions of this material have been entirely remodeled, and large additions have been made from the most authentic sources.

To many friends who have kindly assisted in furnishing information and illustrations for this work, the undersigned tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

D. P.

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CHAPTER I.

ANCIENT BOSTON.



BOSTON was settled by Gov. Winthrop and his associates, in 1630, and received its name in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, who emigrated from Boston, in Lincolnshire, England. Its original Indian name was Shawmut.

This little book is intended to be a guide to the principal objects of interest in the CITY OF NOTIONS; therefore we shall not enter into any details respecting the rise and progress of Boston. If you know nothing of that,

but are desirous of such information, procure Drake's History, published at number 13 Bromfield-street, and in it you will find all you require.

We will, then, suppose you have arrived in Boston, and that, having located yourself at one of its many spacious hotels, you have commenced your tour of the city. It is always well to have some defined point to start from, and therefore we will select Dock-square as the scene of our first exploration.

Dock-square. — It is not a *square* now, in the literal acceptation of the word, though possibly "once upon a time" it was. Very long ago grass might have grown there, and trees flourished, and birds sung, and no dock ever have been dreamed of. Only a prowling Indian, in search of a squaw or a scalp, might have been seen in the vicinity, and all excitement have been confined to a palaver around the council-fire. But a truce to the past; it is Dock-square, and nothing else, now.

In lieu of groves or glades, we have a busy, open space, with labyrinthine thoroughfares leading into and out of it. Bustling, anxious-faced men are to be seen there at all hours of the day, rushing hither and thither, intent on dollars and dimes. House and hotel keepers pay flying visits to the market close by; visitors from all parts of the States look curiously at the "Cradle of Liberty;" omnibuses rush along, distracting perilled pedestrians;

market-carts, laden with country produce, stand surrounded by dealers, and everything is full of life and animation. Looking calmly down upon and overshadowing this scene of commercial activity, is a huge structure, Faneuil Hall, of which we shall presently speak. At present, let us direct our glance to a specimen of architecture of the early days of Boston. The old building here represented stood on the corner of North and Market



Streets until 1860. It was built in the year 1680, soon after the great fire of 1679; but the giant Progress, in his march of improvement, has trodden down this ancient dwelling. Others, however, of equal or greater age, may

still be seen. That at the corner of Dock Square and Faneuil-hall Square, formerly occupied by George Murdock and A. A. Wellington, is of the number. Here, on the last day of May, 1813, the lamented Augustus C. Ludlow, first lieutenant of the frigate Chesapeake, called and drew a check for stores sent on board, remarking at the time to a fellow-officer, as a reason for settling the account then, "The Shannon is in the bay, and God knows where we shall be to-morrow." This building, now over two hundred years old, may remain for years to come.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, in his "Ancient and Modern Boston," published in the *Boston Almanac* for 1853, says: 'There are reminiscences connected with the growth of Boston that deserve to be kept in remembrance. For example, where the Maine Station House, in Haymarket-square, stands, there was an open canal but a few years ago, and the line of the track is over the course of it to the water. Where Causeway-street is, there was formerly a wall from Lowell-street, running north-easterly to rear of Charlestown old bridge, called the Causeway, making a pond of many acres, between Prince and Pitts streets. Many aged persons are in the habit of calling all that region between Merrimac and Prince streets, to this day, the *Mill Pond*. A remnant of the last tide-mill is still believed to exist on the east side of Charlestown-street, in the form of a stable. All of that large tract of land

known technically as the South Cove was actually a body of water, covering an area of seventy-two acres, within the recollection of those not far removed from childhood. The Neck may truly be said to be nearly all artificial. Where the wide street runs to Roxbury, was a mere ridge, scarcely removed from the reach of high tides, at the period of the Revolution. By building the Boston and Roxbury Mill-dam, the whole of the back bay, between Washington-street and the wall, was reclaimed from Charles river and the ocean.

"Whole streets have been detached from the domain of Neptune, as India, Broad, Commercial, Brighton, nearly the whole of Charles, Fayette, and several more that are now at considerable distance from the water. At East Boston very large additions to the territory have been made within a few years. All the wharves, by which Boston is nearly surrounded, are certainly artificial works, of immense cost, but esteemed excellent and productive property. It is not improbable that men are now living who remember to have seen the bowsprit of vessels projecting into Liberty-square."

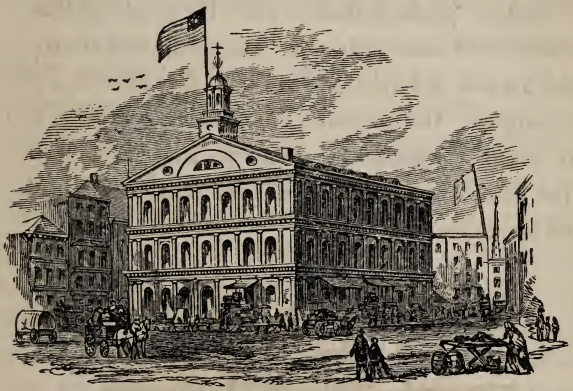
Boston is styled the Athens of America. It should have been the State. In Boston the princely merchant's warehouse presents the appearance of a palace, massive and grand. His counting-room is a picture of opulence, spacious and beautiful; his ware-rooms are crowded with

the products of manufacture. Massive buildings of granite, all presenting the neatest and brightest appearance, everywhere meet the eye. Along the wharves immense ranges of warehouses extend the whole length, at which the finest ships are discharging their foreign cargoes. Again, encircling her "Common," rise in beauteous outlines spacious mansions, having the appearance of palaces, and presenting a scene of quiet beauty, unsurpassed by anything in the world; they are the residences of her merchant princes. The whole scene is clothed in neatness, regularity, and good order; there is a characteristic quietness about it which the people of Massachusetts have made their own. Her public men are far-seeing, discreet, and dignified; and when they move it is to some purpose. Her merchants are cautious, systematic in their business transactions, ready to advance in their proper time, and distinguished from that recklessness which marks the New Yorker.



CHAPTER II.

FANEUIL HALL. — FANEUIL HALL MARKET. — CUSTOM HOUSE. — EXCHANGE. — OLD STATE HOUSE.



FANEUIL HALL is often by Bostonians and others styled "*The Cradle of American Liberty.*" Not to Bos-

ton alone, but to the entire country, does it seem to belong; for in the annals of America it holds a foremost and most honorable position. Within its walls some of the finest specimens of American eloquence that have been heard from the days of Washington to those of Webster were delivered. When despotism threatened the colonies of George the Third, the first tones of defiance were uttered in Faneuil Hall. Liberty held there her high court, and from thence issued decrees a thousand times more potent than a king's proclamation or a czar's ukase. What wonder, then, that from far and near come admiring visitors to it, or that Boston should be proud of its possession?

Years ago there lived in Boston a merchant whose name was Peter Faneuil. He it was who immortalized his name by the gift of the building to the town of Boston, for a town hall and market place. It was the best monument to his memory that he could possibly have devised. Faneuil Hall is a large, many-windowed structure, of no particular order of architecture, surmounted by a cupola. The great hall to which you ascend (for the lower story is still a market and is divided into stalls) is seventy-six feet square, and twenty-eight high; round three sides runs a gallery, and Doric pillars support the ceiling. At the west end are several paintings

— one of Peter Faneuil in full length; another of Washington by Stuart; Healey's picture of Webster making his celebrated speech in reply to Hayne. Portraits of Abraham Lincoln and John A. Andrew have recently been added.

Over the great hall is another, where military equipments are kept; and there are also various offices for civic functionaries.

Leaving Faneuil Hall at its eastern end, and crossing



Merchants' Row, we arrive at the entrance of FANEUIL HALL MARKET. It is raised on a base of blue Quincy

granite, with arched windows and doors communicating with cellars. The length of the Market is five hundred and eighty-five feet nine inches, the width fifty feet, and built entirely of granite. In the centre is a building seventy-four and a half by fifty-five feet, with projecting north and south fronts. At each end of the building are porticos. Over the Market proper is a second story, in the centre of which is a hall seventy feet by fifty, crowned by a dome, and named Quincy Hall, after Josiah Quincy, former mayor of the city, and is but a fitting monument of his genius. This hall and Faneuil Hall are united by a bridge thrown across the street once in three years, and in them the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association holds its fair.

The principal entrances to the corridor, where the market is held, are from the eastern and western porticos. The corridor itself is eight hundred and twelve feet long by twelve wide. This space is divided into stalls, where various articles of provisions are always on sale. There are fourteen departments for mutton, lamb, veal, and poultry; two for poultry and venison; nineteen for pork, lamb, mutton, and poultry; forty-five for beef; four for butter and cheese; nineteen for vegetables; and twenty for fish. Besides these, the visitor will, as he strolls from stall to stall, perceive many varieties of creature comfort; and in one place he will be charmed with the melody of

birds offered for sale in cages, and his olfactories may be regaled by odors from countless bouquets.

Faneuil Hall Market was commenced on the 20th of August, 1824. Beneath the corner stone was deposited a plate bearing the following inscription: —

"Faneuil Hall Market, established by the city of Boston. This stone was laid April 27, Anno Domini MDCCCXXV., in the forty-ninth year of American Independence, and in the third of the incorporation of the city. John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. Marcus Morton, Lt. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The population of the city estimated at 50,000; that of the United States, 11,000,000."

The Market is situated between North and South Market Streets, in each of which business of various kinds, to immense amounts, is transacted.

Leaving the Market, a few steps through Commercial Street bring us to the UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE. It is an imposing edifice, standing at the head of the dock between Long and Central Wharves, at the foot of State Street. It is in the form of a Greek cross, the opposite sides and ends being alike. It is one hundred and forty feet long, north and south, seventy-five feet wide at the ends, and ninety-five feet through the centre. It is surmounted by a flat dome, which is ninety-five feet from

the floor, and is built in the pure Doric order of architecture. Each front has a portico of six fluted Doric columns, thirty-two feet in height, and five feet four inches in diameter, and is approached by fourteen steps. The columns are in one piece of highly-wrought granite, and each weighs forty-two tons.



THE CUSTOM HOUSE is built on three thousand piles, driven in the most thorough manner. Immediately on the top of these piles is a platform of granite, one foot six inches thick, laid in hydraulic cement, and upon it the foundations of the walls were commenced.

The roof of the building is covered with wrought granite tile, and the intersection of the cross is surmounted by a dome terminating in a skylight twenty-five feet in diameter. The dome is also covered with granite tile.

The cellar, which is ten feet six inches high to the crown of the arches, is principally used for the storage of goods, which are conveyed to it through the basement story.

The principal ingress to the entrance story is through the porticos. This story contains apartments and offices for the assistant treasurer, the weighers and gaugers, the measurers, inspectors, markers, superintendent of building, &c. In the centre is a large vestibule, from which two broad flights of steps lead to the principal story, landing in two smaller vestibules therein, lighted by skylights in the roof; and these vestibules communicate with all the apartments in this story. The several rooms are for the collector, assistant collector, naval officer, surveyor, public storekeeper, their deputies and clerks. The grand cross-shaped rotunda, for the general business of the collector's department, in the centre of this story, is finished in the Grecian Corinthian order. It is sixty-three feet in its greatest length, fifty-nine feet wide, and sixty-two feet high to the skylight.

The ceiling is supported by twelve columns of marble, three feet in diameter and twenty-nine feet in height,

with highly-wrought capitals; the ceiling is ornamented in a neat and chaste manner, and the skylight is filled with stained glass.

The building was commenced in 1837, and entirely completed in 1849. It has cost about $1,076,000, including the site, foundations, &c.



Passing up State Street, we soon reach THE EXCHANGE. It is a splendid building, fronting on State Street. The corner stone was laid August 2, 1841; the building completed 1842, and cost, exclusive of land, $175,000. The width on State Street is seventy-six feet, the height seventy

feet, the depth two hundred and fifty feet, and it covers thirteen thousand feet of land.

The front is of Quincy granite, and has six columns, each forty-five feet in height, and weighing fifty-five tons. The staircases are of iron and stone, and the entire building is fire-proof. The front is occupied by banks, insurance and other offices, and the rear is a hotel, while at the top is a telegraph station. There are three entrances, one on State, one on Congress, and one on Lindall Street.



THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE is up stairs, and is a magnificent hall, eighty feet by fifty-eight feet, having its

ceiling supported by eighteen imitation Sienna marble columns, with Corinthian capitals. There is a grand dome overhead, filled with stained glass. Here newspapers from all parts of the world are received, read, and filed. A superintendent, registrar, news collector, boatmen, messengers, &c., are attached to the room, and are in attendance from seven o'clock in the morning until ten at night. Vessels arriving are immediately registered, as well as shipping news telegraphed from distant ports. Clearances, invoices per railroad, ships, &c., are all entered, with the name of the consignee, on books kept for the purpose. Sales of stocks, cotton, &c., are also registered. Merchants, singly, are admitted to all the privileges of the room for eight dollars a year; firms of two persons, ten dollars, &c. These are called subscribers, and have the privilege of introducing strangers, whose names having been registered in a book kept for that purpose, are allowed to visit the room and read the papers during their stay in the city. The board of brokers have their rooms in the Exchange; and other portions of it are used for banking offices, brokers' offices, railroad offices, &c. The architectural beauty of the building, and the chaste but elaborate workmanship of its rotunda, are alone worth a visit.

The centre of the basement story is occupied by the Post Office, where there is a general delivery, a box

delivery, a ladies' delivery, and a newspaper delivery, besides telegraph and bank offices.

On Change are anxious men, during banking hours, as ever met to buy stocks, sell shares, lend money, or negotiate loans. From the stone steps of the Post Office to the Old State House the crowd extends; and even a strange eye may soon detect the shrewd curbstone broker, balancing himself with a tilting motion at the edge of the pavement, or the anxious borrower, as he eagerly claims friendship with those whose acquaintance he will want to disown a few moments later; while in the centre a speckled cow, fatted pig, or evergreen tree invites the attention of those not otherwise engaged; while overlooking all, with a grave and knowing look, stands the Old State House, at the head of State Street, having one front on Washington Street. It retains to the present day many of the architectural peculiarities of the period when it was built, especially that part looking towards the harbor. On its summit are signal staffs, where are displayed the flags of different merchants when their ships are approaching the city, and a modern clock decorates State Street end. The lower story is now converted into stores and lawyers' and editors' offices; and where the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts used to be holden, gentlemen are suited with legal measures, or are measured for panta-

loons — lawyers and tailors pursuing their several vocations beneath the Old State House roof.

Fanning the old house with their continuous fluttering, (but still depending on it for support,) float the beauteous flags of different daily papers; and as they curl lazily up, seem plainly to say, "We show the condition of the world



abroad and at home. Not a steamer arrives but we herald the news." And then, as the folds roll out with an indignant flap, they seem to flirt out that the last news from Europe or Washington was not to their liking; then they stop, and leave us to search in the papers they severally

represent for particulars; and it is no easy job to make a selection; for there is the Journal, Traveller, Transcript, Advertiser, Post, Commercial Bulletin, Herald, and I know not how many others, whose shadows do not fall on the hundred-year-old windows of the Old State House.


JOSEPH L. BATES

CHAPTER III.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH. — BIRTHPLACE OF FRANKLIN. — CITY HALL. — COURT HOUSE. — STONE CHAPEL. — CEMETERY.

The Old South Church stands on Washington Street, not far from the Old State House. So much historical interest is attached to this time-honored building that we must be pardoned if we are rather minute in our notice of it, for which we are indebted to a sketch in Gleason's Pictoral.

During the first of the seven years' war, a church of this then town of Boston of ten thousand inhabitants, that externally appeared much as it now does, internally presented a strange scene. The sanctuary was profanely converted into a riding school for Burgoyne's cavalry. The pulpit and the pews, all hallowed by devotion, had been taken out to light the fires of our enemies, the library of the good pastor being used for kindlings. Hundreds of loads of dirt and gravel were carted into the church, that it might better answer the strange use to which it was put. A box was suspended four feet from the floor, over

which fierce horses, driven by furious riders, leaped. The galleries were occupied, not, as now, by those who freely heard the word of God, but by spectators of the games below, and by those who sold liquors and refreshments, not having a reverence for the sanctuary, nor the fear of the Maine Law before their eyes. The Old South Church, as every body knows, was the centre of this dissipation; a church that has been intimately connected with the history of Boston from an early period. At the time alluded to, Mr. Blackstone's farm was converted into the town of Boston, containing "about two thousand dwelling houses, mostly of wood, with scarce any public buildings, but eight or nine churches, the Old State House, and Faneuil Hall." The Old South Church, like the First Church, and the first Baptist, was organized in Charlestown by seceders from the First Church, who were disaffected with a call extended to Rev. John Davenport. The first meeting house was erected on the spot where the present one stands, corner of Washington and Milk Streets. The site was the gift of Mrs. Norton, widow of Rev. John Norton, who was pastor of the First Church. The first house was erected soon after the church was gathered, in 1669. It was built of wood, with a spire and square pews. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Thatcher, an eminent divine, a native of Salisbury, England. Besides being an eminent theologian he was a physician, and published the first

medical tract that ever was issued in Massachusetts. His successors were Willard, the eminent divine, Pemberton, the eloquent pulpit orator, Sewall, who was known as "good Dr. Sewall," who was pastor of the church for fifty years, and when his health failed, near the close of his life, was carried into the pulpit, and instructed the people from Sabbath to Sabbath; Prince, the able divine and learned scholar, Cumming, Blair, Bacon, Hunt, Eckley, Huntington, the first sole pastor; the devoted Wisner; the gifted and short-lived Stearns; Blagden and Manning, who now minister to this ancient church, — sixteen in all.

The present Old South Church is a substantial structure of brick, of a style of architecture that is chaste and becoming, though not uncommon. It stands as it has stood for more than a century — it having been erected in the year 1730. The last sermon was preached in the old house March 2, 1729. The next day it was taken down, when it was found to be so much decayed that it was thought the congregation, the day before, had "a very gracious preservation." A curious plan of the lower floor of the present house is before us, under the head, "Pues on ye lower flore in ye Metting House," evidently drawn soon after the building was finished and the pews sold. From this plan it appears that the house is eighty-eight feet by sixty-one, and that it is substantially now as it was at the beginning. Formerly there was a high elders' seat

directly in front of the pulpit, and a deacons' seat nearly as high. Several of the best pews in the house, according to the custom of the time, were devoted to the accommodation of the aged — a custom that has become obsolete. In this plan the names of the pew holders are given, embracing some of the noblest names of the time, such as Governor Belcher, Franklin, Bromfield, Brattle, Winslow, Cotton, Eliot, &c. The following church record will assist the reader in understanding the disposition of the congregation in the new edifice. "At a meeting of the South Church, in their brick meeting house, August 5, 1730, *Voted*, That the deacons be desired to procure some suitable person to take the oversight of the children and servants in the galleries, and take care that good order be maintained in time of divine worship; and that a sufficient reward be allowed for the encouragement of such a person."

The Old South Church is a noble structure, situated now in the very heart of the city, though, as its name indicates, at the beginning at its southern extremity. It is surmounted by one of the loftiest spires in the city. Its bell is large and fine toned, and more eyes are upturned to its clock daily, we venture to say, than to any other timekeeper in New England. Indeed, it is to New England, as to the hours, what Boston is as to business. The house is very capacious, and, with its two galleries, will seat, perhaps,

more than any other church in the city. The pulpit is very high for these times, and is overshadowed by a sounding board that makes little children fear for the head of the minister. This pulpit is the second in the present house, the first one being what was styled a "tub" pulpit. The pews, though built not after the modern style, are all the more comfortable; and it would seem that the owners never thought of the fact that the land beneath them was worth thirty dollars the square foot.

Considerable interest clusters around the Old South Church, or "The Sanctuary of Freedom," as it has been termed, from the patriotic assemblages that were gathered within its walls just previous to the outbreak of the revolution. In this church Franklin worshipped and was baptized. Here that prince of preachers, Whitefield, lifted up his voice like a trumpet. In this temple "our enemies in war and our friends in peace" did that which for a moment saddens our interest. Within these walls the election sermons have been delivered annually before "the powers that be," and multitudes have been educated for the church triumphant in heaven. To the Bostonian, the very name of the "Old South" brings back childish recollections and happy early associations. Before the city had so grown as to extend almost *out of town*, this was a sort of landmark in the designating of distances; any given locality was about so far from the "Old South," this or

that side of the "Old South," &c. Indeed, the church is not only a sort of landmark as regards the bearings in our harbor, as considered by the pilots, but is also a point of departure, so to speak, on the land itself. There are few notable localities in the city of notions better known than is this venerable and revered pile, and the site it occupies — a silent remembrancer of scenes and events associated with all that is dear to Americans.

There is a library connected with this church, that was bequeathed by Rev. Thomas Prince. It is a precious collection, containing many standard works in church history, biblical literature, valuable pamphlets, and manuscripts. For nearly one hundred years this has been the public library of that church, and accessible to any person desirous of using it for literary purposes.

The Birthplace of Franklin was where the block of stores now stands that bear the inscription. On that spot, under the very shadow of the Old South's tall spire, the printer, the legislator, the philosopher, the immortal Franklin, was born, whose statue, the work of Richard S. Greenough, may be seen in front of the City Hall in School Street.

Passing from Washington to Tremont Street, through School Street, the visitor will perceive on his right hand the new City Hall, built of fine white Concord granite. Exclusive of the sub-cellar, basement and attic stories,

it is three stories in height. Its front is a hundred and thirty-eight feet in length, with a projection extend-



ing fourteen and a half feet from the main line, and fifty-one and a half feet in length. The building is ninety-five feet deep in the wings, and a hundred and nine and a half feet in the centre, and cost about $500,000.

The corner-stone was laid on the 22d of December, 1862, with Masonic ceremonies, conducted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, under the direction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, William D. Coolidge.

In the second story is the mayor and aldermen's room, forty-five by forty-five feet, and twenty-five feet four inches high, extending upward to the height of the third story.

The common-council chamber is located in the fourth story, directly over the mayor and aldermen's room. It is forty-five by forty-five feet square on the floor, and twenty-seven feet in height to the ceiling, which is octagonal. It has galleries on three sides, capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons. Within the columns which support the galleries are iron pillars, supporting the immense weight of the dome, which is surmounted by a balcony, from which rises a flag-staff whose height above the ground is two hundred feet. Four well-executed lions' heads look out fiercely from the corners of the dome.

The upper stories of the building are reached by double flights of staircases, surrounded by ample halls. The staircases are of iron, with balusters of native oak; and are firm, spacious, and of easy ascent. The architects have done themselves great credit in giving to Boston one public building with staircases worthy of the name. The corridor leading from the School-street entrance to the staircases is fifteen feet in width. In the wall back of the first landing, and facing the vestibule, is a tablet of exquisite workmanship, composed of veined Italian si-

enna and white statuary marble, upon which is the following inscription: —

CITY HALL.
Corner Stone laid December 22, 1862.
J. M. WIGHTMAN, Mayor.
Dedicated September 17, 1865.
F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor.
G. J. F. Bryant, and A. Gilman, Architects.

The new edifice presents a grand and imposing appearance, even when viewed at the short distance from which only it can be seen. As the visitor ascends its magnificent staircase, or looks from its windows upon the projecting cornices and beautiful columns, he is deeply impressed with the majestic proportions and massive strength of the structure. European travellers, and persons from other cities of the United States, unite in the opinion that nowhere on this continent can a municipal building be found of such elegance, and so well adapted for its designed use.

The fence in front of the building corresponds well with the dignified architecture of the edifice.

The peninsula, originally eight hundred acres in extent, and now, by gradual encroachments on tidewater, about fourteen hundred, was known at the early settlement, when William Blackstone was its only inhabitant, as Shawmut. Subsequently, for a short period, it was called Tri-

mountain. In 1630, Sept. 7, old style, 17, new, it received from the General Court the name of Boston. It comprises within its municipality South and East Boston, and Long, Thompson, Apple, Deer, and Gallop's Islands in the harbor; and its present area is computed at about thirty-one hundred acres. After many ineffectual efforts, one as early as 1650, it was organized as a city, May 1, 1822. Its population in 1760 was 18,000; in 1782, 12,000; in 1790, 18,000; in 1800, 25,000; in 1810, 33,000; in 1820, 43,000; in 1860, about 190,000. Its valuation, as assessed for city, state, and county taxes in 1865, is $376,000,000.

Boston, Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Winthrop constitute the County of Suffolk.

The city government, elected in December, consists of the mayor and twelve aldermen, and a common council of forty-eight members, four from each ward. The board of aldermen, who are also the board of health, county commissioners, surveyors of highways, and possess certain police powers, hold their regular meetings on Mondays, at four, P.M.; the council, on Thursday evenings. Much of their business is transacted through from forty to fifty committees, joint or several, standing or special, according to the distribution of powers or subjects referred. Meetings of some of the principal committees, such as streets, paving, claims, and public buildings, are

held at stated times, for the greater convenience of the public. The assessors, four chief, nine assistant, and several per diem; the water-board; directors of public institutions at Deer Island and South Boston; directors of Mount-Hope Cemetery; treasurer; auditor; physician; engineer; registrar; superintendents of health, lands, buildings, sewers, lamps; the chief engineer of the fire department, and his assistants; and the harbor-master, — are elected by both branches. The chief of police, deputy, clerks, eight captains, sixteen lieutenants, sixteen sergeants, detectives, and three hundred and twelve patrolmen, with superintendents of the tombs, trucks, carriages, pawnbrokers, and the constables, sealers, inspectors, and various other officers, are appointed by the mayor, and approved by the aldermen.

Near the City Hall, and in its rear, is the COURT HOUSE. It stands in Court Square. There is not much to attract attention within, it being merely plain and substantial. An entrance-hall traverses the entire length of the building, communicating with the porticos and side-doors. Stone staircases, branching off from this corridor, lead to the various court-rooms. On the first floor are the Justices' Courts, Court of Insolvency, and the offices of the clerks of the different courts.

The Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth sits for the hearing of legal arguments on the first Wednes-

day of January. The Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Suffolk sits for jury trials, and matters to be heard by a single judge, on the first Tuesday of April and October; and, for the hearing of matters in equity, the court is practically open every day at chambers when a judge is present; the Superior Court on the first Tuesday of January, April, July, and October; the Superior Court for the transaction of criminal business on the first Monday in every month. The Municipal Court is busied every day in the trial of criminal offenders, and also sits every Saturday for the transaction of civil business.

The Social Law Library Room, on the second floor, is a comfortable and well-lighted apartment, and contains a good selection of juridical text-books, including writers in general law, and the English and American Reports.

In the basement are cells for the temporary accommodation of prisoners; and at the side door opposite the the Railroad Exchange may be seen every morning, about nine o'clock, the jail van discharging its load of prisoners for examination. To one fond of seeing human nature in all its phases, an hour in the Municipal Court any morning will not be thrown away.

Nearly opposite the City Hall is the PARKER HOUSE, a spacious marble-front hotel, conducted upon the Euro-

pean plan, — one of the most popular restaurants in Boston. Not far from here, on the corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets, is the equally well-known Tremont House.

Stone Chapel stands at the corner of School and Tremont Streets. It was built in 1750, and is a plain, substantial structure. The corner stone was laid by Governor Shirley. The Cemetery adjoining (from the precious dust it holds) should be forever revered by native and stranger. Johnson, the "Father of Boston," as he has been termed, according to his wish was buried here; and the people evinced their affection for him by ordering their bodies to be buried near him; and this was the origin of the first burying-place in Boston.

The Lady Arabella, his wife, was the pride and love of the colony; and historians tell us that though there were several other women of distinction who encountered the fatigues and dangers of those days with laudable resolution, the devotedness of this lady — lady in deed as well as name — was conspicuous above all.

The sentiments of her heart to him are described in the following language: "Whithersoever your fatall destine shall dryve you, eyther by the furious waves of the great ocean, or by the many-folde and horrible dangers of the lande, I wyl surely not leave your company. There can no peryll chaunce to me so terrible, nor any kinde of

death so cruell, that shall not be much easier for me to abyde than to live so farre separate from you."

She came to the wilderness, illumined it by her love, her piety, her charities and faith, and died in the then mere village of Salem. Not one of those who had known her but wept bitterly at the event. It was as if all the flowers of the garden should hang their heads at the blasting of the rose. May her memory distil sweets upon the hearts of wives like her

> "And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
> May violets spring," forever.

Many are the good and great whose remains repose here; but no character of those days has come down to us with brighter memories than that of Governor John Winthrop, whose remains also repose in the CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND, in the family tomb, on the north side.


BOSTON MUSEUM
BOSTON MUSEUM

CHAPTER IV.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM. — HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On Tremont Street, between Court and School Streets, stands the Boston Museum, Hon. Moses Kimball proprietor. It is a spacious building, three stories high; its front adorned by balconies, and rows of glass globes, which, at night, are illuminated by gas.

We reach the interior by a bold flight of stairs, at the summit of which is the entrance to the Hall of Cabinets, which is surrounded by a gallery, and whose ceiling is supported by noble Corinthian pillars. Along the gallery are arranged portraits of celebrated Americans. On the floor of the hall are statuary and works of art, and, arranged in glass cases, curiosities from all parts of the known world. The galleries, reached by a grand staircase, are filled with the rich and rare products of many a clime. Ascending still higher, we find a collection of wax-figures, singly and in groups; and surmounting all is an observatory, affording splendid views of the city, the harbor and its islands.

The Museum Theatre is very well managed. The

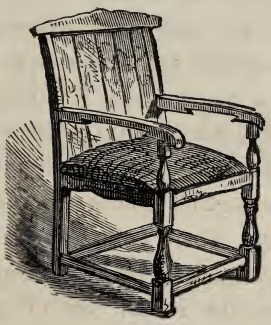


visitor there has no rowdyism to fear, and nothing occurs to offend the most fastidious.

The Museum building covers twenty thousand feet of land, and is crowded with every variety of birds, quadrupeds, fish, reptiles, insects, shells, minerals, fossils, &c. Then there is the FEEJEE MERMAID, alluded to by Barnum in his Autobiography, together with more than one thousand costly paintings, among which is Sully's great picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, portraits by Copley, West, Stuart, &c. In short, there are to be seen nearly five hundred thousand rare or curious articles, and all for the marvellously small sum of thirty cents.

The rooms of the MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY are next to the Museum, in a granite building on Tremont Street. The library of the society contains about sixteen thousand volumes, with maps, charts, and seven hundred and ninety-one volumes of manuscripts. Among the treasures are manuscripts of the historian Hubbard, of the first Governor Winthrop, eleven volumes of Governor Hutchinson, of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, twenty-three volumes, and the manuscript of Washington's address to the officers of the American army. There is also a copy of Eliot's Indian Bible. The portraits of persons, mostly New England worthies, adorn the room; two of special value are, Rev. Increase Mather, and Sebastian Cabot. These rooms contain many relics of the past; among these are *Philip's samp pan*, an article of Indian antiquity that perhaps

may have been used by Massasoit himself before it became the property of his youngest son, the renowned sachem of Pokanoket; and here also is Captain Church's sword, with which the chief was slain. The *Carver sword*, a worthy memento of a pilgrim, speaks louder than words of the dangers our forefathers incurred before a city's smoke rose from the three hills of Shawmut; and *Winslow's chair*, that tradition says "was made in London in 1614, and brought over in the Mayflower by Edward Winslow," now, after many years of hard service, is treasured as a valuable heirloom. Also the Dowse Library, containing 4,650 volumes of rare works, richly bound.



CHAPTER V.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM. — CLUB HOUSES.



THE magnificent building for the use of the BOSTON ATHENÆUM is situated on Beacon Street, near the State House. It is of Patterson freestone, and in the Palladian

style of architecture. It is one hundred and fourteen feet in length, of irregular breadth, sixty feet in height, and stands ten feet back from the street, the ground space in front being surrounded by a balustrade with stone coping. The main entrance opens into a panelled and decorated rotunda, from which fine iron staircases conduct above.

The Sculpture Gallery is in the first story, and is eighty feet in length. Its entrance is immediately opposite the front door. Here is to be found a fine collection of works of art in marble, and casts in plaster. Among them are the following in marble: Orpheus entering the realms of Pluto in search of Eurydice, by T. G. Crawford; Hebe and Ganymede, by the same sculptor; bust of Daniel Webster, by Powers; bust of Allston, by Clevenger; group of children, by H. Greenough, and the celebrated Venus de Medici. The collection is very rich in casts from the antique statues in the Vatican. Among them, the statues of Mercury, Minerva Polias, Meander, Silenus with the infant Bacchus, Athlete, Barberini Fawn, Fighting Gladiator, Dying Gladiator, and Discobolus, Michael Angelo's Night and Morning, Thorwaldsen's Venus, the Laocoön, and Apollo Belvidere, are represented by fine casts.

The Reading Room is on the right of the vestibule. On the left is the library of the American Academy of

Arts and Sciences. In the vestibule stands Ball Hughes's statue of Bowditch, and a cast of Houdon's statue of Washington in the State House of Virginia.

The Library occupies the second story, which is divided into three rooms, two in front, and one large hall (one hundred and nine feet by forty) in the rear. This hall is beautifully finished in the Italian style. The shelving is carried to the height of eighteen or twenty feet, and the upper shelves are made accessible by means of a light iron gallery reached by five spiral staircases. Besides eighty-five thousand bound volumes, this library possesses fifty thousand or more of unbound pamphlets, and between four and five hundred volumes of engravings. It also contains part of the library of Washington, — in all about four hundred and fifty bound volumes. The library is hardly surpassed, either in size or in value, by any other in the country; and although strictly a private institution for the especial benefit of its stockholders, — it being an incorporated stock company with a capital and property of more than half a million, — its regulations are framed with the design that it shall answer the highest purposes of a public library. Strangers are free to walk through the library, and can easily obtain admittance as readers by the introduction of a proprietor.

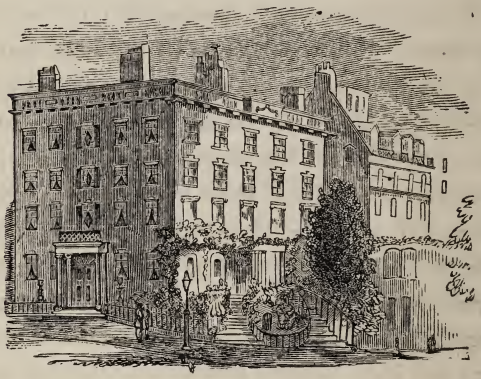
Picture Gallery. — The third story contains three rooms that are appropriated to the exhibition of paint-

ings, and of these there is an admirable collection. A numbered catalogue may be obtained at the door. Many of the paintings belong to private individuals, and are liable to removal; so we shall avoid mention of them, and briefly touch on a few belonging to the Athenæum. Here are the original portraits of Washington and of Lady Washington, by Stuart; the Sortie of Gibraltar, by Trumbull; Judith, with the head of Holofernes; Count of Wurtemberg lamenting his Child, by Ary Schœffer; St. Michael chaining Satan, after Guido; Priam receiving the dead body of Hector, by Trumbull; Feast of Belshazzar, by Allston, and Allston's fine original heads of Benjamin West, Isaac of York, and the Jew. In conclusion, we cannot help mentioning Dante and Beatrice, by Ary Schœffer, and St. Peter's release from Prison, by Allston. The gallery is well worthy of frequent visits, and will doubtless do much to promote the progress of art in Boston.

Admittance thirty cents, the Sculpture Gallery included.

Proceeding towards the State House, a few steps bring us to the large house, corner of Beacon and Park Streets, a mansion interesting from the fact that it was fitted up when a club-house for the accommodation of General Lafayette and his suite, when the illustrious friend of Washington was the guest of the city. At the period

of the Revolution, the almshouse stood upon this site, extending on Beacon Street beyond the westerly boundary of the Athenæum estate. Next to it, on Park Street, was the workhouse; then came the town pound; on the site of Park Street Church stood the granary, whence the name of the adjacent burying-ground. In the enclosure of the workhouse yard, we believe, the bodies of the



British soldiers killed at Bunker Hill were laid out, in the order of their regiments and companies, previous to interment.

The old almshouse was pulled down in the year 1800;

and, in the early part of the century, the large building shown in the engraving was erected for Thomas Amory; and, when in the occupation of Governor Gore, the body of Fisher Ames, who died July 4, 1808, was thence taken to the place of interment.

The northerly part of the edifice was prepared for the reception of General Lafayette in 1824, and afterwards used as a club-house. The southerly portion is now the residence of George Ticknor, well known to the public by his literary tastes and productions.

The Union Club-House, one part of the front of which is seen in the picture, adjoining the residence of Mr. Ticknor, was formerly the residence of Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the eminent New-England manufacturer, who was minister to England under the administration of President Taylor. The Union Club was organized in 1863 for the purpose of promoting patriotic sentiment in the social circles of Boston and its vicinity. Its earlier meetings were presided over by the venerable Josiah Quincy; and Hon. Edward Everett was the first president of the club, being succeeded, on his death in 1865, by Hon. Charles G. Loring. In the spring of 1863, the mansion of Mr. Lawrence was purchased, remodelled, and furnished for the club-house at an expense of about $100,000. The apartments exceed in convenience and elegance those of any other of the club-houses of the city,

and will compare with those of the renowned clubs of London. They include a library and a restaurant. The members of this club embrace the most eminent names in the political, literary, and business circles of Massachusetts; and its influence has been constantly and powerfully exerted in aid of the Government during the civil war, and in hospitality to the most distinguished friends of the Union from all parts of this country and from abroad.

The social clubs of the city are strictly private in their character, and are all of them of comparatively recent date. The Quarantine Club, of forty members, existed thirty or forty years ago, on Milk Street. About the year 1840, the Tremont Circle was organized on Tremont Row, and grew into the Somerset Club, now consisting of nearly two hundred members, occupying the building at the corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets. Several of the members of the old Quarantine Club assisted to form the Temple Club, formerly located on Temple Avenue, and which now, consisting of about two hundred members, occupies a handsome edifice erected for the purpose on West Street. Another Tremont Club succeeded that on Tremont Row. At the beginning of the late civil war, the Union Club was organized, and is flourishing, with several hundred members; and there has been more recently formed another on Bromfield Street,

called the Constitutional; both of the last mentioned profess to be slightly political as well as social in their nature.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges, and many other similar associations, are believed to combine with their other objects the social element.

CHAPTER VI.

TREMONT TEMPLE. — MEIONAON. — PARK STREET CHURCH. GRANARY CEMETERY. — NEW MUSIC HALL. — UNITED-STATES COURT-HOUSE. — MASONIC TEMPLE.



THIS spacious edifice stands opposite the Tremont House, Tremont Street. Of a rich and warm brown tint, produced by a coating of mastic, it presents a peculiarly

substantial and elegant frontage. It is seventy-five feet in height, and, with the exception of ten feet by sixty-eight, which is left open on the north side for light, the building covers an area of thirteen thousand feet.

Passing through the great central doorway, we find ourselves in the spacious entrance hall. On the first floor we observe on our right and left hand two ticket offices, and a broad flight of stairs also on either hand, each of which at their summit terminates in a landing, from whence to right and left diverge two flights of similar staircases, one landing you in the centre of the main hall, and the other to the rear part and the gallery.

The MAIN HALL is a magnificent apartment. The utter absence of gilding and coloring on its walls renders it far more imposing and grand in appearance than if it had been elaborately ornamented with auriferous and chromatic splendors. It is one hundred and twenty-four feet long, seventy-two feet wide, and fifty feet high. Around the sides of it runs a gallery supported on trusses, so that no pillars intervene between the spectators and the platform, to obstruct the view. The front of this gallery is balustraded, and by this means a very neat and uniform effect is secured. The side galleries project over the seats below about seven feet. They are fitted with rows of nicely-cushioned and comfortable seats, and are not so high as to render the ascent to them wearisome in the

least degree. The front gallery, though it projects into the hall only ten feet, extends back far enough to give it more than three times that depth.

Directly opposite this gallery is the platform, with its gracefully-panelled, semicircular front. This platform, covered with a neat oil cloth, communicates with the side galleries by a few steps, for the convenience of large choirs. There are also several avenues of communication from the platform to the apartments, dressing rooms, &c., behind, which are exceedingly convenient, and are far superior to the places of exit and entrance from and to any other place of the kind that we have ever seen.

From the front of the platform the floor of the hall gradually rises so as to afford every person in the hall a full and unobstructed view of the speakers or vocalists, as the case may be. The seats in the galleries rise in like manner. The seats on the hall floor are admirably arranged in a semicircular form from the front of the platform, so that every face is directed towards the speaker or singer. They are each one numbered, have iron ends, are capped with mahogany, and are completely cushioned with a drab-colored material. Each slip is capable of containing ten or twelve persons, with an aisle at each extremity, and open from end to end.

The side walls of the hall are very beautifully ornamented in panels, arched and decorated with circular

ornaments, which would be difficult properly to describe without the aid of accompanying drawings; but as views of the interior of the Temple will soon be common enough, the omission here will be of little consequence. As we intimated, there is no fancy coloring; it is a decorated and relieved surface of dead white, and the effect, lighted as it is from above by large panes of rough plate glass, is beautifully chaste. The only color observable in the hall is the purple screen behind the diamond open work at the back of the platform, and which forms a screen in front of the organ.

The ceiling is very finely designed in squares, at the intersections of which are twenty-eight gas burners, with strong reflectors, and a chandelier over the orchestra, shedding a mellow but ample light over the hall. By this arrangement the air heated by innumerable jets of gas is got rid of, and the lights themselves act as most efficient ventilators. The eyes are likewise protected from glare; and should an escape of gas take place, from its levity it passes up through shafts to the outside, and does not contaminate the atmosphere below. Under the galleries are common burners. There are for day illumination twelve immense plates of glass, ten feet long by four feet wide, placed in the ceiling, in the spring of the arch, and open directly to the outer light, and by sixteen smaller ones under the galleries.

The whole of the flooring of the hall, in the galleries, the body of it, and of the platform, consists of two layers of boards, with the interstices between them filled by a thick bed of mortar. The advantages of this in an acoustical point of view must be obvious to all. Another advantage is, that the applause made by the audience in this great hall does not disturb the people who may at the same time be holding a meeting in the other hall below — a very important consideration.

There are eight flights of stairs leading from the floors of the main hall, and four from the galleries, the aggregate width of which is over fifty feet.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association occupy several beautiful rooms up one flight of stairs, which are admirably adapted for their present uses and occupants, and are rented by the Association for twelve hundred dollars per annum, though it is estimated that they are worth at least fifteen hundred dollars; but the Temple is owned by a church who were very desirous that a religious association should occupy them. The great organ, built by the Messrs. Hook, is one of the finest instruments ever constructed in this country. Its bellows is worked by steam.

The Tremont Temple, besides the great hall, contains a lesser one, called THE MEIONAON, the main entrance to which is through the northerly passage way, opposite the

doors of the Tremont House; this avenue is about seven feet wide. The southerly passage way serves as an outlet from this lesser temple.

Perhaps the reader, who may not have been initiated into the mysteries of Greek literature, may thank us for a definition of this strange-looking word, "Meionaon." It is so called from two Greek words — meion, signifying *less, smaller*, and naon, *temple* — Lesser Temple. It is pronounced Mi-o-na-on. This lesser temple is situated back from the street, and directly under the great hall. It is seventy-two feet long by fifty-two feet wide, and about twenty-five and a half feet high. Not so elaborately adorned as its neighbor overhead, this hall is remarkably chastely and beautifully fitted up, and within its walls the religious society of Tremont Street Baptist Church worship. Its walls are relieved by pilasters supporting arches. The seats are similarly arranged to those in the hall above, and are equally comfortable and commodious in all respects. At one end is a platform, on which, on Sabbath days, stands a beautiful little pulpit, of dark walnut, and cushioned with crimson velvet. At the other extremity of the hall is a gallery for a choir; back of it stands a neat little organ. The place is beautifully adapted for sound, and competent judges say from their own experience that it is a remarkably easy place to speak in. From the hall to the outer door the way is through a broad passage way covered with

Manilla matting let into the floor, so that little dirt can be brought in from the street; and as the doors swing on noiseless hinges, no interruption from scuffling of feet or slammings can ever occur.

THE CUPOLA. — In making our way thither we travel over the ceiling of the great hall, dropping our heads as we pass beneath roof and rafter, to save our hat and skull, and beholding beneath our feet a great network of gas-piping connected with the burners of the hall under us. In long rows are square ventilators, which discharge their streams of vitiated air on the outside.

The cupola forms a spacious observatory, glazed all round, and from every window is obtained a charming view, the whole forming one of the most superb panoramas that we ever witnessed. From this elevated spot may be seen the adjacent villages and towns, the harbor and its islands, the city institutions, churches, houses, and shipping. In short, the whole city and vicinity lies at our feet.

PARK STREET CHURCH is situated at the corner of Tremont and Park Streets. The spire is remarkably beautiful, and the interior very spacious and striking. Close by lies GRANARY BURYING GROUND — a spot hallowed by the remains of many good, and brave, and beautiful as such can be. Here a mounument has been laid over the graves of Dr. Franklin's parents. It is an obelisk

twenty-five feet high, formed of seven blocks of Quincy granite, each weighing about six tons; and the name of "Franklin" can be easily read from the street. The stranger often stops to gaze at the flowers blooming among



those gray old tombstones, or to read the time-worn inscriptions of the mourned ones' virtues — virtues perhaps not visible during life, but "known and read of all men" when they have passed away.

Nearly across the street from here is

The New Music Hall. — Until within the last few years, although a musical people, the city was sadly in

want of a fitting place for concerts, &c. Now, however, we have a Music Hall of the first class, which we can refer to with pride as an ornament to our metropolis, and an index of the taste and liberality of Boston.

There has been no attempt at display on the exterior of the building, it being deemed important to reserve, as far as practicable, for the interior the means contributed for the enterprise.

The hall is one hundred and thirty feet long, seventy-eight feet wide, and sixty-five feet high, the proportion of length to width being as five to three, and of length to height as two to one. Two balconies extend round three sides of the hall.

The ceiling, which is forty feet above the floor of the upper balcony, is in general section flat, and connected with the wall by a large cove, in which are seventeen semicircular windows, that light the hall by day. A row of gas jets, projecting from the edge of the cornice, just below these windows, light the hall by night.

The floor is arranged with seats which will accommodate upwards of fifteen hundred persons, and there is sufficient room in the balconies for upwards of one thousand more.

The orchestral platform is raised five feet above the floor of the hall, and rises by a few steps to the organ. From each side of the orchestra to the floor of the lower

balcony is a series of raised platforms for choristers, or for the audience, as may be required. The whole orchestra will accommodate upwards of four hundred persons.

The whole has been constructed with special reference to the science of acoustics — a consideration of the utmost importance in a building intended for a music hall. The architect, George Snell, Esq., has endeavored to combine in this structure the advantages which he has been able to discover by a careful personal examination of numerous music halls in Europe and America. This is of especial importance, as there has been placed here one of the largest organs in the world. [See page 170.]

In the matter of ventilation, the architect had the assistance of the large experience, in that department, of Dr. Morrill Wyman, of Cambridge. Mr. Alpheus C. Morse, a native of Boston (a partner of Mr. Snell), also assisted in the arrangement of the decorations of the interior.

The entrances are from Winter Street, Bumstead Place, and Bromfield Street. Ample accommodations are afforded for drawing rooms, alcoves, offices, &c.

The United-States Court House (formerly the Masonic Temple) is situated on the corner of Tremont Street and Temple Place: it is sixty feet wide, and eighty feet long, and fronts westwardly on Tremont Street. The walls are fifty-two feet high, of stone, covered with a slated

roof, twenty-four feet high, containing sixteen windows to light the attic story. The gutters are of cast iron, and the water trunks are of copper. The basement is of fine



hammered granite, twelve feet high, with a belt of the same. The towers at the corners next Tremont Street are sixteen feet square, surmounted with granite battlements, and pinnacles rising ninety-five feet from the ground. The door and window frames are of fine hammered granite, and the main walls, from the basement to the roof, are of Quincy granite, disposed in courses, in such a manner as to present a finished appearance to the

eye. The blocks are triangular in shape, and there is probably no other such building in Massachusetts.

This building was the property of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, but has for some years been occupied and known as the United-States Court House.

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE stands on the site of the late Winthrop House, at the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, which was destroyed by fire April 5, 1864. Freemasons' Hall being a part of the Winthrop House, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts lost property, uninsured, worth from $80,000 to $100,000. With the many valuable articles in the masonic apartments, were portraits of Henry Price, first Grand Master, 1733; Major-Gen. Joseph Warren, Paul Revere, and their successors in office, including Winslow Lewis, John T. Heard, and William D. Coolidge, Esqrs.; a full-length portrait of Gen. Washington, and portraits of distinguished members of the fraternity, with many interesting documents and letters, among which were autograph-letters of Gen. Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Marquis Lafayette.

Bidding an affectionate farewell to the ruins of the Winthrop House and the old Freemasons' Hall, where

"every man in every face
Beheld a brother and a friend,"

we introduce the new Masonic Temple. Designs fo. the façade of the new Masonic Temple, of great excellence and beauty, were submitted by the principal architects



of Boston. That adopted was drawn by Mr. M. G. Wheelock. "The idea, or *motif*, of the design, in an artistic sense, is to present such a combination of the architectural forms characteristic of the mediæval ages (which forms owe, if not their invention, at least their development, to the combined labors of the travelling masons of that period) as naturally to suggest the most effective poetical and historical associations connected

with the masonic institution." The front, upon Tremont Street, is, in round numbers, ninety feet in width, and eighty-six feet in height, to the coping, or gutter. The elevation is divided into four stories: above these, in the roof, a fifth story." A full description of the temple may be found in "The Freemasons' Monthly Magazine" for September, 1864. The corner-stone was laid on Friday, Oct. 14, 1864, by the Most Worshipful William Parkman, Grand Master. Invitations were sent to the lodges, and all other masonic bodies in the Commonwealth; and it is believed that there were present on that occasion a larger assemblage of masons in regalia than were ever before brought together on any public occasion in Massachusetts.

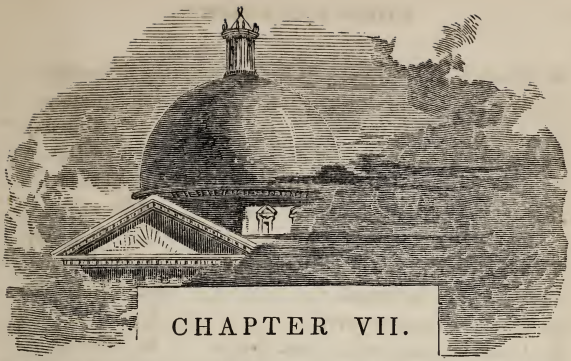
MASONIC MEETINGS IN BOSTON.

St. John's Lodge	1st Monday.
Mount Lebanon	2d Monday.
Massachusetts	3d Monday.
Germania	4th Monday.
Revere	1st Tuesday.
Aberdour	2d Tuesday.
Joseph Warren	4th Tuesday.
Eleusis	3d Wednesday.
Columbian	1st Thursday.
St. Andrew's	2d Thursday.
Winslow Lewis	2d Friday.
Mount Tabor, *East Boston*	3d Thursday.
Baalbec, *East Boston*	1st Tuesday.
Hammatt, *East Boston*	4th Wednesday.

St. Paul's, *South Boston* . . . 1st Tuesday.
Gate of the Temple, *South Boston* . 4th Tuesday.
St. Andrew's Chapter . . . 1st Wednesday.
St. Paul's Chapter . . . . 3d Tuesday.
St. John's Chapter, *East Boston* . 4th Monday.
St. Matthew's Chapter, *South Boston* . 2d Monday.
Council Royal and Select Masters . Last Thursday.
Boston Encampment . . . . 3d Wednesday.
De Molay Encampment . . . 4th Wednesday
St. Bernard Encampment . . . 1st Friday.
St. Omar Encampment, *South Boston* 1st Monday.
Grand Lodge, 2d Wednesday in December, March, June, and September; 27th December, annually.
Grand Chapter, Tuesday preceding G. L. Meetings.
Grand Council, Tuesday preceding G. L. Meetings.
Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in May and October.
Convention of High Priests, 3d Monday in September.

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Boston Grand Lodge of Perfection, . 3d Friday.
Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix, . 3d Friday.
Boston Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 3d Friday.
Boston Sovereign Consistory, . 3d Friday.
Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General 33° for the Northern Jurisdiction, annually on 3d Wednesday in May.
Sovereign Grand Consistory, appendant to the Supreme Council, annually on 3d Wednesday in May.
Board of Relief, first Tuesday in each month.



CHAPTER VII.

THE STATE HOUSE. — HANCOCK HOUSE. — BOSTON WATER-WORKS.

Long before the stranger reaches Boston, he must have seen, from the window of the railway-car, or the vessel's deck, an imposing dome, crowning the summit of the highest of the three hills on which the city is built. On a nearer approach, he will perceive that this dome surmounts a splendid and spacious edifice; and this, he will learn, is

The State House. — To this place it would be well to pay an early visit, as from the window of the lofty cupola he will be enabled to take such a bird's eye or panoramic view of the city, as will enable him, by fully comprehending its various localities, and their relations to each other, to render his future investigations all the easier. In any city such a proceeding would prove advantageous, but especially is it so in Boston, where

strangers, in consequence of the crooked streets, experience more difficulty in ascertaining their whereabouts than perhaps in any other large place in the Union; and here we now are.

It were scarcely possible to conceive a more appropriate situation for such a building than the one occupied by the State House. It is erected about the centre of the city, on elevated ground, at the corner of Beacon and Mount Vernon streets. The corner-stone was laid on the Fourth of July, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, who made an address on the occasion, in which "he trusted that within its walls liberty and the rights of man would be forever advocated and supported." In 1798 the building was finished, and occupied by the Legislature.

When the corner-stone of the New State House was to be laid, it was conveyed to the spot by fifteen white horses, there being, at that time, but fifteen States in the Union. Now they are more than doubled.

The height of the capitol, to the summit of the dome, is one hundred and ten feet; the frontage is one hundred and seventy-three feet. "It consists externally of a basement story twenty feet high, and a principal story thirty feet high. This, in the centre of the front, is covered with an *attic* sixty feet wide, and twenty feet high, which is covered with a pediment. Immediately above arises the *dome*, fifty feet in diameter, and thirty in height; the

whole terminating with an elegant circular lantern, which supports a pine cone. The basement story is finished in a plain style on the wings, with square windows. The centre is ninety-four feet in length, and formed of arches which project fourteen feet, and make a covered walk below, and support a colonnade of Corinthian columns of the same extent above.

"The largest room is in the centre, and in the second story (the large space below in the basement story is directly under this) is the Representatives' Chamber, that will accommodate five hundred members, and sometimes they have been more numerous. The Senate Chamber is also in the second story, at the east end of the building, and is sixty feet by fifty. At the west is a large room for the meetings of the Governor and the Executive Council, with a convenient ante-chamber."

The view from the top of the State House is very extensive and variegated; perhaps nothing in the country is superior to it. To the east appears the bay and harbor of Boston, interspersed with beautiful islands; and in the distance beyond the wide-extended ocean. To the north the eye is met by Charlestown, with its interesting and memorable heights, and the Navy Yard of the United States; the towns of Chelsea, Malden, and Medford, and other villages, and the natural forests mingling in the distant horizon. To the west is a fine view of the Charles

river and a bay, the ancient town of Cambridge, rendered venerable for the university, now above two hundred years old; of the flourishing villages of Cambridgeport and East Cambridge (in the latter of which is a large glass manufacturing establishment); of the highly-cultivated towns of Brighton, Brookline, and Newton; and to the south is Roxbury, which seems to be only a continuation of Boston, and which is rapidly increasing; Dorchester, a fine, rich, agricultural town, with Milton and Quincy beyond, and still further south the Blue Hills, at the distance of eight or nine miles, which seem to bound the prospect. The Common, stretching in front of the capitol, with its numerous walks and flourishing trees, where "the rich and the poor meet together," and the humblest have the proud consciousness that they are free, and, in some respects (if virtuous), on a level with the learned and the opulent, adds greatly to the whole scene.

Large sums have recently been expended in additions to the State House, both within and without. On the lawns in front are two beautiful fountains. The design of the enlargement was to obtain additional fire-proof room for the safety and security of the archives of the state; a library-room sufficiently commodious to satisfy the wants of the present and future; and additional accommodations for the several departments of the government, including the agricultural bureau recently established.

The plan adopted comprised ante or committee rooms for the use of the Senate and Council, and committee rooms for the general use of the Legislature. The dimensions of the library are as follows: Length, eighty-eight feet; width, thirty-seven feet; height, thirty-six and a half feet. It is fitted with galleries and alcoves, which will afford abundant space for the accumulations of many future years. The basement and fire-proof rooms beneath the library are of the same dimensions as the latter, with the exception of the height; and they will be sufficient to accommodate the agricultural department, and to afford room and security for the public archives. All the designs of the plan, so far as providing accommodations is concerned, are fully carried out in the structure, which is completely fire-proof, and built in the most substantial and massive style. The wall of the basement story is of "rusticated dressed granite," and the others of brick. A large amount of iron is used in the structure, which gives it an air of grandeur and solidity.

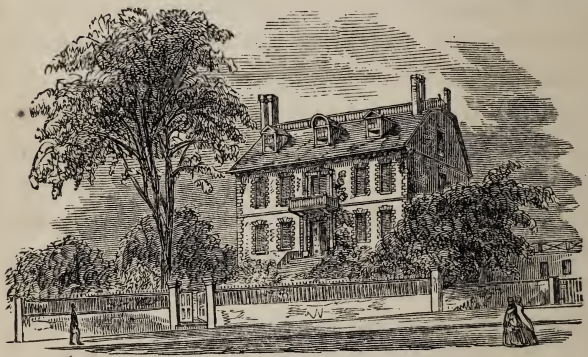
Visitors to the cupola are required to inscribe their names on a register.

For the enlargement of the State House, the city is largely indebted to the activity and perseverance of the Hon. F. Brinley, then a senator from Suffolk County.

One of the first objects that attract the attention of a stranger, on entering the State House, is the statue

of Washington, by Sir F. Chantrey, which is placed in the rotunda. This statue was purchased by private subscription, and was placed where it now stands in 1828.

Fac-similes of the Memorial Tablets of the Washington Family, presented to Hon. Charles Sumner by Earl Spencer, and by Hon. Charles Sumner to the Commonwealth, are placed upon the marble floor in front of the statue. Bronze statues of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann stand in front of the State House.



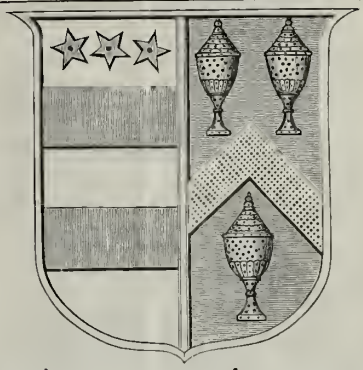
The Hancock House. — Until the year 1863, near the capitol, on the west, stood the mansion-house of the eminent patriot, John Hancock. On the east, at about the same distance, was situated the dwelling of the late James Bowdoin, another patriot of the Revolution, a distinguished scholar and philosopher, and who, by his firm-

FAC-SIMILES OF THE MEMORIAL TABLETS

Of the Washington Family, permanently placed upon the marble floor of the area in which the Statue of Washington stands, within the railing in front of said Statue, in the State House, Boston, Massachusetts.

HERE LIES INTERRED Y^E^ BODIES OF ELIZAB: WASHINGTON WIDDOWE, WHO CHANGED THIS LIFE FOR IMORTALLITIE Y^E^ 19^TH^ OF MARCH 1622· AS ALSO Y^E^ BODY OF ROBERT WASHINGTON GENT: HER LATE HVSBAND SECOND SONNE OF ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOLGRAVE IN Y^E^ COVNTY OF NORTH: ESQ^R^: WHO DEPTED THIS LIFE Y^E^ 10^TH^ OF MARCH 1622· AFTER THEY LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER MANY YEARES IN THIS PARISH





HERE·LIETH·THE·BODI·OF·LAVRENCE
WASHINGTON·SONNE·&·HEIRE·OF
ROBERT·WASHINGTON·OF·SOVLGRAE
IN·THE·COVNTIE·OF·NORTHAMTON
ESQVIER·WHO·MARIED·MARGARET
THE·ELDEST·DAVGHTER·OF·WILLIAM
BVTLER·OF·TEES·IN·THE·COVNTIE
OF·SVSSEXE·ESQVIER·WHO·HAD·ISSV
BY·HER·8·SONNS·&·9·DAVGHTERS
WHICH·LAVRENCE·DECESSED·THE·13
OF·DECEMBER·A:·DNI·1616

THOV·THAT·BY·CHANCE·OR·CHOYCE
OF·THIS·HAST·SIGHT
KNOW·LIFE·TO·DEATH·RESIGNES
AS·DAYE·TO·NIGHT
BVT·AS·THE·SVNNS·RETORNE
REVIVES·THE·DAYE
SO·CHRIST·SHALL·VS
THOVGH·TVRNDE·TO·DVST·&·CLAY

THESE FAC-SIMILES OF THE MEMORIAL STONES OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY, IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF BRINGTON, THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE SPENCERS NEAR ALTHORP, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, ENGLAND, WERE PRESENTED BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL SPENCER TO CHARLES SUMNER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND BY HIM OFFERED TO THE COMMONWEALTH 22 FEBRUARY, 1861.

LAWRENCE WAS FATHER, AND ROBERT UNCLE, OF THE ENGLISH EMIGRANT TO VIRGINIA, WHO WAS GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ness in the critical period of 1786, contributed most efficiently to the preservation of order and tranquillity in the Commonwealth.

The Hancock House, built A.D. 1737, and taken down in 1863, was one of the celebrities of Boston; and no stranger who felt the patriotic impulse failed to pay it a visit.

It stood in Beacon-street, very near the State House, fronting the south, presented a quaint and picturesque appearance, embosomed, as it was, with shrubs, evergreens, trees, and flowers. It was built of hewn stone, and raised about thirteen feet above the street, the ascent being through a garden. There it stood, beside its modern neighbors, like a venerable grandsire surrounded by his children's children, commanding respectful attention, and even admiration. The front was fifty-six feet in breadth, and it terminated in two lofty stories. Formerly there was a delightful garden behind the house, ascending gradually to the high lands in the rear.

In the governor's time we are told that in front of the edifice "an hundred cows daily fed" on the Common.

A brave place for hospitality has that house been in old times, when "the east wing formed a spacious hall, and the west wing was appropriated to domestic purposes; the whole embracing, with the stables, coach-houses and

other offices, an extent of two hundred and twenty feet." There was also a glacis, in the days when Thomas Hancock, the governor's uncle, resided there; but garden, glacis, stables, and coach-houses, have made way for streets

THE BOSTON WATER-WORKS. — A short walk on Beacon Hill brings us to an enormous structure of massive granite masonry, which will, if the stranger knows not its uses, strike him with astonishment. It is not a jail, though it somewhat resembles one; nor is it a warehouse, nor a church. It is the great Beacon Hill Reservoir, into which flows, from Cochituate Lake, formerly called Long Pond, the water which supplies the city with the pure element. The dimensions of this huge cistern are, on Derne-street, one hundred and ninety-nine feet and three inches; on Temple-street, one hundred and eighty-two feet and eleven inches; on Hancock-street, one hundred and ninety-one feet seven inches; and on the rear of Mount Vernon-street, two hundred and six feet and five inches. From the foundation to the summit, exclusive of railing, it is on Derne-street sixty-six feet, and on the rear of Mount Vernon-street forty-three feet high.

This building is an immense basin, or reservoir. It rests on arches of immense strength, fourteen and three fourths feet span. The basin holds 2,678,961 wine gallons of water.

Two granite tablets are placed on the north side of th

Reservoir, with the following inscriptions:

BOSTON WATER-WORKS.

BEGUN AUGUST, 1846. WATER INTRODUCED OCTOBER, 1848

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., MAYOR.

COMMISSIONERS, { NATHAN HALE, JAMES F. BALDWIN, THOMAS B. CURTIS.

BOSTON WATER-WORKS.

THE RESERVOIR COMPLETED NOVEMBER, 1849.

JOHN P. BIGELOW, MAYOR.

ENGINEERS, { W. S. WHITWELL, EAST DIV. E. S. CHESBROUGH, WEST DIV. JOHN. B. JERVIS, CONSULTING.

The Superintendent of the Reservoir and City Fountains, John Burr, Esq., has had sole charge of the same for nineteen years past.

CHAPTER VIII.

BOSTON COMMON. — OLD ELM. — FROG POND.



WERE we to be asked, What is *the* great feature of Boston city, we should assuredly reply, BOSTON COMMON.

The parks of the British metropolis have not unaptly been termed the lungs of London. With equal appropriateness the Common of Boston may be styled the great

breathing apparatus of Boston. In summer or in winter those forty-eight acres of undulating ground, green with grass or white with snow, constitute a favorite place of resort. And when the noble trees that abound there are thick with foliage, no more delightful promenade than those broad avenues beneath their interlacing boughs could well be imagined.

A glance at the early history of the Common may not be uninteresting.

"In 1634, commissioners were chosen to dispose of unoccupied lands. They were directed to leave out portions for new comers and the further benefits of the town. The Common was among the reserved portions, and became public property, as a training field and pasture. In 1833 a city ordinance appeared, forbidding its use as a pasturage, and it has long since ceased to be a training field."

The citizens of Boston have always been proud of their beautiful Common. Several times have attempts been made to encroach upon it, but public opinion in each case defeated the object, and it is not now probable that a single foot of it will be misappropriated.

The American elm is celebrated abroad for its beauty, and our Common has extremely beautiful groves of these graceful trees, whose hanging boughs form arches on high, which, either in summer, autumn, or winter, attract general admiration for their fairy-like tracery — Nature's own

drapery, woven by her most fantastic hands. Time and storm have dealt hardly with some of them, and they have been felled and supplanted by others, where repair was impossible. The extreme hardness of the malls has operated injuriously upon the roots of many of them, and canker worms have occasionally made too free among the branches; but great and judicious care and expense have done much to remedy these evils; and the full foliage of the Common, now shading the numerous paths with the magnificent garniture of their verdure, affords ample reward for years of intelligent husbandry.

The richness of the soil on our Common has been one reason why the multitude of trees which decorate it have been so long preserved in vigor and beauty. In the summer season the Common presents its most lovely aspect; all the malls are crowned with rich green canopies, and the carpet spread by Nature at man's feet is of the amplest and freshest verdure. The birds and squirrels frolic unharmed amid the broad, ancient boughs, and the malls, which intersect the undulating surface of the lawn, add vastly to its ornate appearance. The cathedral-like arches which overtop the elm-lined malls are ever charming to the artistic eye; and indeed it is a question with some whether they do not look as beautiful in their *winter* robes, when the network of spray-like twigs is frosted over with the fleece of snow, or a crystalline coating of ice

glistens with prismatic splendors in the sunlight. Truly, the care which has been bestowed upon the Common has been amply repaid.

Two of the walks in Boston were formerly designated by the names GREAT MALL and LITTLE MALL. The Great Mall borders the eastern edge of the Common, and the Little Mall the eastern edge of the Granary or Park Street burying ground. The last named was planted with English elms by Colonel Adino Paddock, in 1770. They are therefore more than eighty years old. The trees in the Great Mall were planted, as appears from the plans, between 1722 and 1729. Those that remain are therefore about one hundred and thirty years old. The trees on the Little Mall were a mixture of elms and buttonwoods. Mr. Paddock was a loyalist, left Boston in 1776, and settled in Nova Scotia, where his descendants still live.

THE GREAT ELM is one of the lions — perhaps *the* lion — of Boston Common. Still hale and strong, it stands about the centre of the green, and is supposed, from various data, to be upwards of two hundred years old.

In 1825 it was sixty-five feet high, the circumference at thirty inches from the ground being twenty-one feet eight inches, and the spread of branches eighty-six feet. In 1855 it was measured, and found to be seventy-two and a half feet in height; height of first branch from the ground,

twenty-two and a half feet; girth four feet from the ground, seventeen feet; average diameter of greatest spread of branches, one hundred and one feet. This shows that the elm has grown considerably within the last quarter of a century.

But this colossal plant has more interesting features than its age or size, though they are great.



SUMMER ELM.

There was once a powder magazine near this tree, on the little hill at whose foot it stands. This hill, also, during the siege of Boston, was the site of a British fortification, bombarded by Washington.

In the war of 1812 its existence was endangered by the encampment around it of American troops, destined to protect the town. It has often been exposed to injury by the custom of hanging and burning effigies upon its giant branches; and many turbulent occasions, on Election and Independence days, have exposed the tree to violence.



WINTER ELM.

Severe tempests have at times threatened to annihilate this tree; and in 1831 or 1832 a violent storm separated four of its large limbs, and so far detached them that they rested partially upon the ground. They were raised and bolted together; the bolts are still visible, and the branches,

at the end of twenty-five years, appear to be perfectly united. In 1859 a large branch was blown off.

For many years the interior of the trunk was rotten, and much of it had disappeared, from neglect; but finally the spirit of improvement, which came upon the Common, extended to the great tree, and the edges of the aperture were protected, and the exterior covered by canvas. The parts have thus been regenerated, and the opening filled and obliterated.

Notwithstanding the years that have rolled over the veteran colossus, it still presents an aspect of grandeur which will ever be the admiration of the beholder. Dr. Warren remarks, in his book upon the Great Tree, —

This tree, therefore, we must venerate as a visible relic of the Indian Shawmut, for all its other native trees and groves have been long since prostrated. The frail and transient memorials of the aborigines have vanished; even the hills of Trimountain cannot be distinguished; and this native noble elm remains to present a substantial association of the existing with the former ages of Boston."

A handsome iron fence now surrounds it, through which entrance is had by a gate. Flowers adorn the little circle enclosed at its foot, seeming to pay the homage of beauty to majesty; and squirrels gambol among its branches, in which a shelter and food are provided for them. The following inscription is on the fence: —

THE OLD ELM.

This tree has been standing
here for an unknown period.
It is believed to have existed be-
fore the settlement of Boston, be-
ing full grown in 1722. Exhibited
marks of old age in 1792, and was
nearly destroyed by a storm in
1832. Protected by an iron
fence in 1854. J. V. C.
SMITH, Mayor.

The following lines, dedicated to the old Elm Tree on Boston Common, by Geo. E. Rice, originally appeared in the Saturday Evening Gazette.

TO THE GREAT ELM TREE ON BOSTON COMMON.

When first from mother Earth you sprung,
Ere Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare sung,
Or Puritans had come among
The savages to loose each tongue
In psalms and prayers,
These forty acres, more or less,
Now gayly clothed in Nature's dress,
Where Yankees walk, and brag, and guess,
Was but a "howling wilderness"
Of wolves and bears.

Say, did you start with the presenti-
Ment that you'd e'er be the centre
Of all that's known

About the sciences and arts?
For we are men of mighty parts,
And strangers say that Boston hearts
With pride are blown;

And fondly deem their little state
To be "*par excellence*" the great,
And look with pity
And sore contempt on those who say
That Europe boasts a town to-day
That's not surpassed in every way
By Boston City.

What wondrous changes you have seen
Since you put forth your primal green
And tender shoot;
Three hundred years your life has spanned,
Yet calm, serene, erect you stand,
Of great renown throughout the land,
Braced up with many an iron band,
And showing marks of Time's hard hand
From crown to root.

You, when a slender sapling, saw
The persecuted reach this shore,
And in their turn
Treat others as themselves were treated.
To mete the measure that's been meted,
And cheat if he has e'er been cheated,
How does man yearn!

Of tales perchance devoid of truth,
With which they would, in early youth,
My heart appall,

Was one the gossips used to tell
About a witch so grim and fell,
That here was hung for raising — well,
It wasn't Saul.

Since you beheld the light of day,
A race of men has passed away —
A warlike nation,
Who, oft with fire water plied,
Lost all their bravery and pride,
And yielded to the rapid stride
Of annexation.

Behold, a mightier race appears,
And high a vast republic rears
Her giant features,
And westward steadily we drive
The few poor Indians who survive,
And barely keep the race alive —
Degenerate creatures.

For are we not the mighty lords
And masters of all savage hordes,
In our opinion?
And when we with inferiors deal,
'Tis well to use the iron heel,
And make them wince, and writhe, and feel
Their lords' dominion.

You heard the first rebellious hum
Of voices, and the fife and drum
Of revolution,

And heard the bells and welkin ring,
When they threw off great George, their king,
And much improved by that same thing
Their constitution.

And you still thrive and live to see
The country prosperous and free,
In spite of all
The very sage prognostications
Of prophets in exalted stations,
Who could foresee the fate of nations,
And said she'd fall.

You've seen both the tremendous spread
Of commerce, and of those it made
Rich and ambitious,
Who flaunt with parvenu's true pride,
And in their showy coaches ride,
With arms emblazoned on the side,
Which any herald who descried
Would deem flagitious.

Majestic tree! You've seen much worth
From little Boston issue forth,
And know some men
Who love their kind, and give their store
To help the suffering and the poor,
Nor drive the beggar from their door.
Heaven bless such hearts, and give them more,
I pray again.

And you shall see much more beside,
Ere to your root, old Boston's pride,
The axe is laid.

And long, I trust, the time will be,
Ere mayor and council sit on thee,
And find with unanimity
That you're decayed;

For you are still quite hale and stanch,
Though here and there perhaps a branch
Is slightly rotten;
And you will stand and hold your sway
When he who pens this rhyme to-day
Shall mingle with the common clay,
And be forgotten.



THE FROG POND, now called "Cochituate Lake by super-genteel people, or, as it has been called, "Quincy

Lake," is situated near the Old Elm Tree, whose roots it has moistened for so many years. The original form has long been changed, and the natural pond in which the boys fished for minnows and horn-pout is now supplied from Cochituate Lake; and in one portion a fountain sends up its sparkling waters to the height of over ninety feet. A variety of jets are connected with it at pleasure; and nothing can be more charming than the effect produced on a summer's evening, when bands discourse sweet music, and the strains blend with the sound of falling waters: the effect is inexpressibly beautiful. Then is the time to see Boston Common and its tiny silver lake.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC GARDEN. — PROVIDENCE DEPOT. — PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Garden adjoins the Common, and contains nearly twenty acres of picturesque and beautiful grass-plots, gravel-walks, flowers, and shrubbery, enclosing a beautiful pond, spanned by a light and elegant bridge; and, like the Common, is freely open to the public. Close by, on Pleasant Street, is

The Providence Railroad Depot,* a fine brick structure, and rather striking in its architecture. The interior arrangements are good, and unusually convenient. This road is forty-three miles in length, and, with the Stonington and other railroads, constitutes the "Shore Route" to New York. The branch roads uniting with this are the Dedham, Stoughton, Taunton, and Attleboro' roads.

Cars leave the depot in Boston for Providence daily,

* Alterations have been made in several of the railroad depots since the wood-cuts were engraved.

stopping at Roxbury, which is two miles from the city, Jamaica Plain, three and a half miles.

Canton, fourteen miles from Boston, is a beautifully-diversified and picturesque town, watered by the Neponset River, which, with the numerous ponds in its vicinity, gives it an extensive water power. The railroad bridge which crosses the river at Canton is one of the finest pieces of masonry in the country. It is of hewn granite, is six hundred and twelve feet long, and elevated sixty-

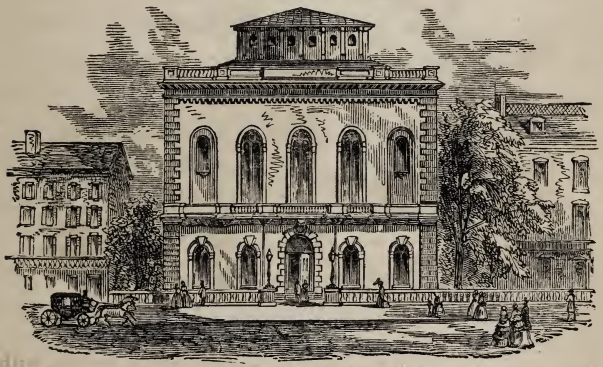


three feet above the foundation, resting on six arches, with a succession of arches on top. Its cost exceeded ninety thousand dollars.

Sharon, seventeen and a half miles from Boston, occupies the highest land between Boston and Providence.

Its natural scenery is exceedingly fine. Mashapoag Pond, a beautiful sheet of water over a mile in length, rests upon a bed of iron ore. During the low stages of the water, the ore is extracted by machines made for the purpose. Fishing and pleasure parties frequent this pond in the summer season.

Mansfield is twenty-four miles, Attleboro' thirty-one miles, Pawtucket thirty-nine miles, and Providence forty-three and a half miles from Boston.



The Public Library building of the city of Boston is situated on Boylston Street, opposite the Common, and is constructed of brick: the ornamental portions are

of sandstone. The whole building is strictly fire-proof. It was designed by Mr. Charles Kirby, and is eighty two feet in front, one hundred and twenty-eight feet deep, and two stories in height, besides the basement. The lower, or basement, story is situated below the level of the side-walk.

The first story of the building contains the large hall of entrance, which opens directly into the room for distribution, occupying the central part of the story. It is intended to serve also as a conversation room. This room is connected with a large hall in the rear of the building, having a gallery and twenty alcoves, calculated to contain about forty thousand of the books most frequently demanded for use. On the front of the building, and entered only from the room of delivery, are two reading rooms, one on the east for ladies, and one on the west, amply supplied with the periodicals of the day, for general use.

The second or principal story is one hall, approached by visitors only by the staircase in the entrance hall. This hall, which by calculation will contain more than two hundred thousand volumes, has ten alcoves on each of its sides, and the same number in each of its galleries, making sixty alcoves in all. Each alcove contains ten ranges of shelves, and each range ten shelves. The object of this decimal arrangement of shelves is to simplify all the details connected with the library.

The Library was organized in 1852. The building was commenced in 1855, and was dedicated on the first day of January, 1858. It cost, together with the grounds, about $363,000. An annual appropriation of about $25,000 is made by the city for its maintenance. It possesses also permanent funds presented and bequeathed for the special purpose of purchasing books, amounting at present to nearly $100,000.

At the date of the last report, the Library contained upwards of 116,000 books, besides pamphlets, maps, and other articles. It has already become the second in size among the libraries of the country, and is but little behind the largest. The average of lendings of books for home use was 663 a day the year round. It is stated that sometimes more than 2,000 persons a day visit the Library for literary purposes, besides those who go from mere curiosity. The building is open from nine, A.M. to ten, P.M. every day. The privileges of the institution are entirely free to all the citizens of Boston. The institution has from the first met the favor of the people ; and it has been cherished more and more as its benefits have been widely known and enjoyed.

The valuable New-England Library bequeathed in 1758 to the Old South Church, by the Rev. Thomas Prince, has lately been transferred to the Public Library.

CHAPTER X.

WORCESTER DEPOT AND ROAD. — OLD COLONY AND FALL RIVER DEPOT AND ROAD.

LEAVING the Public Library, a stroll through Boylston Street, (passing the spot where the Liberty Tree once grew,) down Beach Street, brings us to THE BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD DEPOT. It is a very plain



brick building, but covering a large area of ground, facing on Kneeland Street, with entrances and exits on Kneeland, Albany, and Lincoln Streets. The accommodations are spacious, and the arrangements so well made that the stranger, on his arrival, is not in danger of being pulled in pieces by officious hackmen, for here each has his place and must keep it. The vicinity of this depot presents a busy scene on the arrival and departure of the New York and Albany trains, and it is well worth the walk to witness it. The branch roads uniting with this road are, the Brookline, Newton Lower Falls, and Saxonville; the Milford branch, from South Framingham depot to Milford; the Millbury branch, from Grafton to Millbury; and the Agricultural, from South Framingham to Marlboro'.

Brighton, the first stopping place on this route, five miles from Boston, is a pleasant town on the south side of Charles River. It is noted for its *cattle market*, the largest in New England. Wednesday is the market-day, when buyers and sellers congregate in large numbers to traffic in live stock.

Newton, formerly an agricultural town, has of late become very popular as a suburban residence. Several beautiful villages, adorned with elegant country-seats, and inhabited by a quiet and respectable population, have arisen on the Worcester and Air Line Railroads passing through the town. At Newton Centre is a flour-

ishing Theological Seminary. Upper Falls and Lowe Falls are manufacturing villages of some importanc There are seven railroad depots in the town. Th scenery of this and adjacent towns on the Charles Rive is exquisite.

Needham is now quite a manufacturing town, havin several paper mills, a chocolate mill, a coach and ca manufactory, and manufactories of shoes, hats, &c. has also quarries of stone, which are becoming yearl more valuable.

Natick, seventeen miles distant from the city, (called b the Indians "the place of hills,") is watered in part b Charles River; it contains several delightful ponds, we stored with fish. The southern part of Long Pond is i this town, and is seen from the cars while passing. Th first Indian church in New England was established her in 1660, under the direction of the apostle Eliot.

Framingham, twenty-one miles from Boston, has th Sudbury River passing through its centre. Its fishin fowling, and other sports make it an agreeable place o resort.

Hopkinton is twenty-four miles from Boston, and Gra ton thirty-eight miles. The Western, Nashua, Norwich and several other routes pass over this road, and throug Worcester, to gain Boston.

Not far from this depot stands THE OLD COLON

AND FALL RIVER DEPOT, at the corner of Kneeland and South Streets. It is a plain, substantial building of brick,



and very convenient. This road was opened for travel on the 19th of November, 1845, and extends from Boston to Fall River, and from Braintree to Plymouth. The branch roads connecting with it are the South Shore, Cape Cod, Milton, Middleboro', and Taunton roads.

South Boston, the first stopping place, was formerly a part of Dorchester, and is connected with Boston by two bridges, and also by the Old Colony and Fall River Rail-

road. Dorchester, four miles from Boston, lies on Dor chester Bay, in Boston harbor. It is under a high state of cultivation — fruits, vegetables, and flowers being raised here in great abundance; and this town, in consequence of the facilities for reaching Boston, has become a favorite place of residence for many of its citizens.

Neponset Village, five miles from Boston, situated in the town of Dorchester, is on the Neponset River, near its mouth. It has considerable trade, and the population is rapidly increasing.

Quincy, eight miles from Boston, is situated on Quincy Bay, in Boston harbor. The village, which is built on an elevated plain, is remarkable for its neatness and beauty. The ancestral estate of the Quincy family, one of the most beautiful residences in New England, is in this town. In a church in the village, erected in 1828 at a cost of forty thousand dollars, is a beautiful monument to the memory of John Adams and his wife. This town supplies the "Quincy granite," noted for its durability and beauty. Immense quantities are annually quarried and sent to various parts of the United States.

The first railway constructed in this country was in Quincy, it being a short line of four miles, completed in 1827. It was built for the purpose of conveying granite quarried in the Granite Hills to vessels lying in the Neponset River, and still remains in use. Of course horse power only was used.

North Braintree is ten and a half miles from Boston, Braintree eleven and a half, South Weymouth fifteen, North Abington eighteen, Abington nineteen and a quarter, South Abington twenty-one, North Hanson twenty-three and a quarter, Hanson twenty-four and three quarters, Plympton thirty, Kingston thirty-three.

Plymouth, the terminus of the Old Colony road, is thirty-seven miles from Boston, and is celebrated as being the landing place of the "Pilgrims," who disembarked here on the 22d of December, 1620. It is the oldest town in New England. Pilgrim Hall, the building most worthy of notice, contains a valuable painting representing the landing of the Pilgrims from the "Mayflower." It is thirteen by sixteen feet, and is valued at three thousand dollars. The cabinet of the Pilgrim Society contains many valuable antiquities. From Burying Hill, in the rear of the town, which is elevated one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea, is a fine view of the village, the harbor, and shipping beyond, with the coast for some miles in extent. "Plymouth Rock," a deeply interesting spot to New Englanders, is on Water Street, near the termination of North Street. The town contains about two hundred ponds: Billington Sea, one of the largest, is about six miles in circumference. It is two miles south-west of the village, and contains a good supply of pickerel and perch.

The National Monument to the Forefathers, a description of which we take from the Boston Almanac of 1856, is to be erected here. The design comprises an octagonal pedestal, eighty-three feet high, upon which stands a figure of Faith, rising to the height of seventy feet above the platform of the pedestal, so that the whole



monument will rise one hundred and fifty-three feet above the earth upon which it rests. Faith is represented as standing upon a rock, holding in her left hand an open Bible, while the other hand is uplifted towards heaven.

From the four smaller faces of the main pedestal project wings or buttresses, upon which are seated figures emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrim Fathers proposed to found their commonwealth. These are Morality, Law, Education, and Freedom. The sides of the seats upon which they sit are decorated with niches, in which are statues appropriate to the figures above.

Upon the larger faces of the main pedestal are panels, which are intended to contain records of the names of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower, the events of the voyage, the prominent events in the early history of the colony, and the events which occurred previous to their departure from Delft Haven. Upon smaller panels, placed below these, are to be inscribed events connected with the Pilgrim Society and the erection of the monument, with an appropriate dedication. Upon the faces of the wing pedestals are panels designed to contain alto-reliefs of the departure from Delft Haven, the signing of the social compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, the landing at Plymouth, and the first treaty with the Indians.

In the main pedestal is a chamber twenty-four feet in diameter, and from the floor of this a stone staircase leads to the platform upon which stands the principal figure.

The pedestal is eighty feet in diameter at the base, and the sitting figures upon the wings are forty feet high in their position. The figures in the panels are eighteen feet

in height. In magnitude the monument will far exceed any monumental structure of modern times, and will equal those stupendous works of the Egyptians which for forty centuries have awed the world by their grandeur. The figure of Faith will be larger than any known statue excepting that of the great Ramses, now overthrown, and the Colossus of Rhodes; and the sitting figures are nearly equal in size to the two statues of Ramses in the plain of Luxor. The architect of the monument is Mr. Hammatt Billings, and it is to be erected at Plymouth under the auspices of the Pilgrim Association.

CHAPTER XI.

BOSTON THEATRE. — MELODEON.

The Boston Theatre is situated on Washington and Mason Streets. The entrance-front, on the former, is a simple three-story building, with no attempt at architectural display. The auditorium is nearly circular in form, about ninety feet in diameter, and in height about fifty-four feet. The proscenium-boxes on either side of the stage are handsomely draped. Around the auditorium above are the first and second tiers, and the gallery; in front, below the first tier, or dress-circle, is a light balcony containing two rows of seats.

In the parquet and balcony, there are iron-framed chairs, cushioned on the back, seat, and arms; the first and second tiers are furnished with oaken-framed sofas, covered with crimson plush. The walls of the auditorium are of a rose-tint; the fronts of the balcony and the second circle are elaborately ornamented; and the frescoed ceiling embraces in its design allegorical representations of the

twelve months. The *grand promenade saloon* is 46 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 26 feet high, finished with ornamented walls and ceiling, and elegantly furnished. The corridors extend entirely round the auditorium.

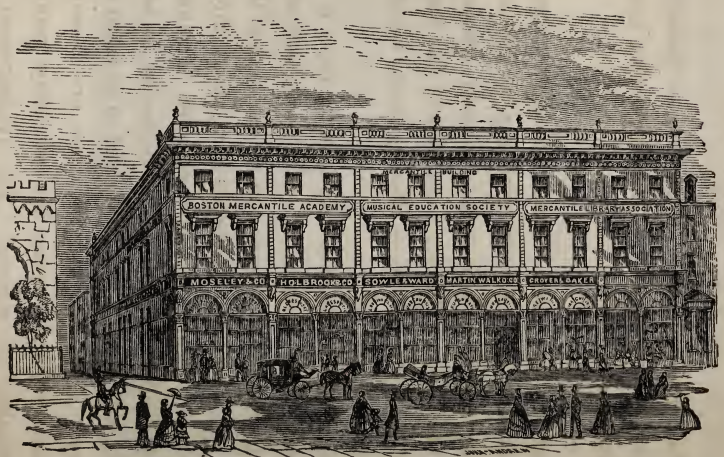


The stage side of the theatre is on Mason Street, and the doors and arches, breaking the sameness of the brick wall, comprise a passage leading to the carpenter's shop

and steam works, a set of double doors for the introduction of horses, carriages, &c., should such ever be required for the purposes of the stage, a private door for the use of the actors, and an audience entrance at the corner of the building nearest West Street.



Close to the entrance on Washington Street is the Melodeon, a small, comfortable hall, used for religious purposes, panoramic and other exhibitions.


BOSTON MERCANTILE ACADEMY
MUSICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
MOSELEY & SON
HOLBROOK & CO
SOWLE & WARD
MARTIN WALKER
CROSBY & BAKER

CHAPTER XII.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. — LOWELL INSTITUTE. — OPERA-HOUSE. — BRATTLE-STREET CHURCH. — BOWDOIN SQUARE.

The Mercantile Library Association occupies the second floor in Mercantile Building, at the corner of Hawley and Summer Streets; the main entrance being from the latter. The rooms occupied by this Association are divided as follows, — Reading-room, Library, and Lecture-hall.

The library is one of the finest in the city: it contains at present 18,000 volumes. New books are constantly added, and in quantities to suit the demands of the members. A fire which occurred here about three years ago destroyed many valuable volumes. In this library may be found many books which cannot be seen elsewhere, and which are not allowed to be taken from the library. Polite and able librarians are in constant attendance day and evening, and are always ready to give information to visitors. The reading-room is well stocked with daily and weekly newspapers, reviews, and periodicals; and comfortable arrangements have been made for reading.

Besides the facilities for gathering news, there are other attractions to interest visitors. Facing you, as you enter, hangs a fine copy of Stuart's Washington, a gift from the Hon. Edward Everett; and around the walls of the reading-room and the hall are suspended portraits of Webster, Hamilton, Vespucius, Columbus, and some of our much-honored citizens of Boston; viz., Thomas H. Perkins, Peter C. Brooks, David Sears, William Gray, Thomas C. Amory, and Robert G. Shaw.

By the terms of the constitution, any person engaged in mercantile pursuits, who is more than fourteen years of age, may become a member of the Association by the payment of two dollars annually. Persons not engaged in mercantile pursuits may become subscribers, and be entitled to all the privileges of members, except that of voting, by the payment of two dollars; and ladies may become subscribers on the same terms.

Mercantile Hall will accommodate about seven hundred persons, is centrally located, easy of access, and lighted from the ceiling. It is well ventilated, and furnished with two ante-rooms on each side of the rostrum. It is a pleasant, cheerful room, and remarkably well adapted by its construction for a lecture or concert room; and is in much demand for these purposes.

In this hall, weekly entertainments, either of declamation, debate, or composition, are given for the benefit of

the members, and which are always interesting, and listened to by crowded audiences.

Prominent among the attractions and ornaments of the hall, stands the marble statue of the "Wounded Indian," by Peter Stephenson. This truly American work, aside from its excellence as a work of art, is celebrated as being the first statue executed in the marble of this country, and also as being the only piece of sculpture on exhibition at the World's Fair at London, that was designed and completed in the United States. A course of lectures is delivered before the Association each winter, by talented speakers.

This institution is the oldest of all the Mercantile-Library Associations in the country; having been founded in March, 1820. Among the many institutions founded in this city for intellectual, moral, and social improvement, none are exerting a more beneficial influence, or are more firmly established in the confidence of the people.

The erection of a building which shall suitably accommodate the wants of this growing institution has long been agitated. A building-fund has been started, the amount of which at present is $16,000. It is proposed to raise it to $50,000; and, should the promises of Boston's generous merchants be fulfilled, double that sum will be at the disposal of the Association within a few years.

The Lowell Institute, with an entrance from Washington Street, is the next object of interest. It was founded by John Lowell, Jr., Esq., for the support of regular courses of popular and scientific lectures. The sum bequeathed for this purpose amounts to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By his will he provides for the maintenance and support of public lectures on natural and revealed religion, physics and chemistry, with their application to the arts, and on geology, botany, and other useful subjects. These lectures are all free. The season for delivering them is from October to April, during which period four or five courses (of twelve lectures each) are usually delivered. Mr. Lowell died at Bombay in March, 1836, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

Opera House is situated in Province House Court. The building is very old; and when Massachusetts was a province, the colonial governors resided here. The king's coat of arms, that once adorned this building, is still treasured in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and seems to have suffered more from the tooth of time than the stanch old building it once adorned. Perhaps the smoke from Lexington and Concord dimmed its bright colors, tarnished its gilding, and caused it to be laid aside forever. The walls of this old house, that once echoed with kings' decrees, eloquent speeches, and loyal toasts, now ring with songs of negro minstrels.

Brattle Street Church stands in Brattle Square. The first house of worship, a wooden building, was taken down in May, 1772, to make room for the present one, which was built upon the same spot, and consecrated July 25, 1773. In the front wall, near a window, may be seen the veritable cannon ball shot from Washington's camp in Cambridge, at the time Boston was in possession of the British.

Proceeding westerly from Court Street, in whose vicinity, fronting on Howard Street, is the Howard Athenæum, occupying the spot where once stood the house in which Governor Eustis died, we enter Bowdoin Square. Not long ago, it was environed by the extensive grounds, and adorned by the stately, old-fashioned mansions, of those eminent merchants, the Coolidges, Pratt, Lyman, and Parkman. They have been effaced by the march of improvement, and are succeeded by the attractive Revere House, the commodious Coolidge Block, Bowdoin Square Church, and other less conspicuous edifices, erected for the accommodation of spirited and emulous tradesmen. The Square is no longer the centre of the refined hospitality and home comfort of old Boston, but has been transmuted into a centre, from which spread and radiate the tracks of numerous horse railroads. Instead of quiet, private, and stately residences, we encounter the activity of spacious hotels, well-stocked shops, and crowded cars

Public accommodation, here as elsewhere in the metropolis, has removed ancient landmarks, and substituted the useful for the ornamental.




REVERE HOUSE

CHAPTER XIII.

LOWELL DEPOT. — EASTERN RAILROAD DEPOT. — FITCHBURG DEPOT. — COPP'S HILL. — MAINE DEPOT.

THE BOSTON AND LOWELL DEPOT, in Causeway Street, is a plain brick building, with no pretensions to architectural elegance. The length of the road proper is twenty-six miles. The branch road connecting is the Woburn Branch. The towns passed through on the road to Lowell are, —

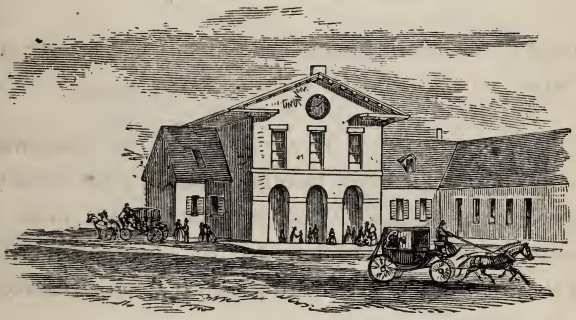
East Cambridge, a flourishing place, with many extensive manufactories, of which the glass works are the most important.

Somerville, three miles distant.

Medford, five miles from Boston, is at the head of navigation on the Mystic River, and noted for its ship building.

Woburn, ten miles, has a varied and pleasing aspect, and contains some beautiful farms. Horn Pond, in this

town, is a delightful sheet of water, surrounded by evergreens, and is so remarkable for its rural beauties as to attract many visitors from a distance.



Wilmington is fifteen miles, Billerica nineteen miles, Billerica Mills twenty-two miles, and Lowell twenty-six miles from Boston.

The Eastern Railroad Depot, which is built of brick, stands on Causeway Street, at the foot of Friend and Canal Streets. The length of the road to Portsmouth is fifty-six miles, or to Portland one hundred and

seven miles. On the way to Portsmouth the following towns are passed through: —

Lynn, nine miles distant, is noted for its shoe trade.



Salem, sixteen miles, was formerly engaged in the East India trade, but has declined in commercial importance, most of its shipping having been removed to Boston, although continuing to be owned in Salem. The Museum of the East India Marine Society is well worth a visit, for which tickets of admission can be procured gratis, on application. It is remarkable for the variety and extent of its natural and artificial curiosities, collected from every part of the world. The road passes through a tunnel

built under Essex and Washington Streets, and is thence carried over a bridge of considerable length to Beverly.

Beverly, sixteen miles from Boston, is connected with Salem by a bridge across the North River fifteen hundred feet in length.

Wenham is twenty-two miles, Ipswich twenty-seven miles, Rowley thirty-one miles, Newburyport thirty-six miles. The celebrated George Whitefield died in this town in September, 1770. Salisbury Beach is thirty-eight miles, Seabrook forty-two miles, Hampton forty-six miles, and Portsmouth fifty-six miles from Boston. The branch roads connecting with this road are the Saugus, Marblehead, South Reading, Gloucester, Essex, and Amesbury branches.

The FITCHBURG DEPOT fronts on Causeway Street, at the corner of Haverhill Street. The building, which is three hundred and sixteen feet long, ninety-six feet wide, and two stories high, is of Fitchburg granite, and one of the handsomest depots in this country. Several roads unite with this road, and the Lexington and West Cambridge, Watertown and Marlboro', Peterboro' and Shirley branches; and the Worcester and Nashua, and Stony Brook Railroads connect at Groton Junction.

Charlestown, the first place reached after crossing the viaduct over Charles River, is built on a peninsula formed by the Charles and Mystic Rivers, and is connected with

Boston by two public bridges, by one with Chelsea and Malden, over the Mystic, and with Cambridge by a bridge over Charles River.

Somerville is three miles, Waltham ten miles, Concord



twenty miles, Groton thirty-five miles, and Fitchburg fift miles from Boston.

Copp's Hill, not far from the Fitchburg Depot, wa formerly called Snow Hill. It came into the possessio of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; an when, in 1775, they were forbidden by General Gage t parade on the Common, they went to this, their ow

ground, and drilled in defiance of his threats. The fort, or battery, that was built there by the British, just before the battle of Bunker Hill, stood near the brow of the hill, adjoining the burying-ground. The remains of many eminent men repose in this little cemetery. Close by the entrance is the vault of the *Mather family*, covered by a plain oblong structure of brick, three feet high and about six feet long, upon which is laid a heavy brown stone slab, with a tablet of slate, bearing the following inscription: —

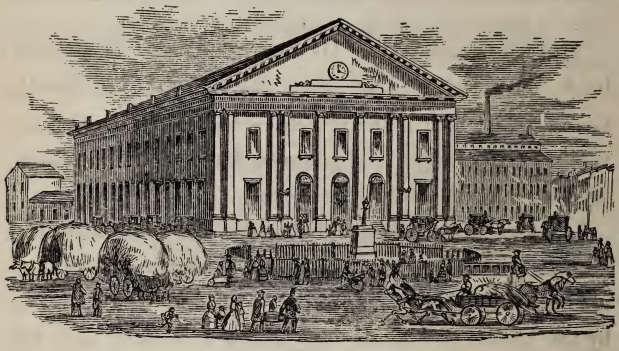


The Reverend Doctors Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather were interred in this vault.

INCREASE died August 27, 1723, *æ.* 84.
COTTON " Feb. 13, 1727, " 65.
SAMUEL " Jan. 27, 1785, " 79.

The whole is surrounded by a neat iron railing.

The Boston and Maine Railroad Depot fronts on Haymarket Square. It is a fine large brick building, two stories high, and is more centrally located than any other depot in the city. This road is seventy-four miles long, and reaches to Portland. The cars pass through Charlestown, which is distant one mile, Malden, four



miles, South Reading, ten miles, Reading, twelve miles, Wilmington, eighteen miles, Andover, twenty-three miles, Lawrence, twenty-six miles, North Andover, twenty-eight miles, Bradford, thirty-two miles, Haverhill, thirty-three miles, Exeter, fifty miles, Dover, sixty-eight miles, and Portland, one hundred and eleven miles.

CHAPTER XIV.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE. — MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL. — WARREN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. — M'LEAN INSANE ASYLUM. — CITY JAIL. — EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The Massachusetts Medical College is a plain brick building, situated near the hospital, in North Grove Street, and is the medical school of Harvard University. It is capable of accommodating about two hundred students in the lecture-rooms.

Lectures are delivered during the winter months, beginning on the first Wednesday in November, and continuing seventeen weeks. Private instruction is also given by the professors during the month preceding, and for four months following, the winter courses.

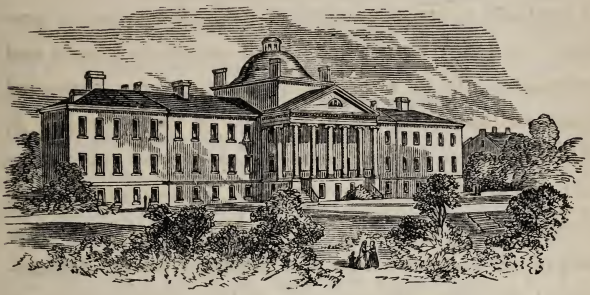
In a large hall, in the upper part of the building, is the Warren Anatomical Museum. This fine cabinet, one of the largest in the country, and used for illustrating the lectures at the Medical College, was commenced during the professorship of Dr. John Warren, the first professor of anatomy in Harvard College: the chief col-

lections, however, were made by his son and successor, Dr. John C. Warren, by whom it was presented, in 1847, to the college, with a fund sufficient for its maintenance. It contains a great number of original specimens prepared by Dr. Warren, and by his numerous friends and assistants. It is also rich in preparations of morbid bones, collected, for the most part, in Paris, by Dr. J. Mason Warren, in 1832, who has also added many other valuable specimens to it. In 1849, it was still further increased by the donation, by Dr. Warren, of the greater part of the cabinet which had belonged to the Phrenological Society. There are now about 2,750 specimens in the museum; and a detailed catalogue of them has been prepared for publication by its present zealous curator, Prof. J. B. S. Jackson, who has spared no time or labor in enlarging and classifying the collection, so as to make it one of the most valuable for study in America.

The museum was open to the public for two or three summers, at stated hours, and fully advertised; but there was not a sufficient number of visitors to warrant a continuance. Any respectable person, however, by making application at the college, at the proper time, can get a permit for admission.

Massachusetts General Hospital, Allen Street, is a beautiful structure of white granite, with terraces in front, and walks shaded by a growth of beautiful elms.

On one side, it commands a view of the river, which, in summer, gives it an atmosphere unequalled in Boston.



This institution was first suggested by a circular letter to the public from Dr. James Jackson and Dr. John C. Warren, in 1810. Subscriptions having been collected, mainly by the efforts of these gentlemen, it was opened in 1821. Shortly before, the McLean Asylum, a branch of it situated in Somerville, began to receive patients.

The physicians and surgeons attached to it being among the most eminent in the profession, and the trustees, who have always kept a strict watch over it, being gentlemen of Boston, well known, and distinguished in the various walks of life, have been the means of its attracting patients, not only from all New England, and the Western States, but also from Canada and the British Provinces.

In 1846, the first operation on a patient under the influence of ether, was performed there by Dr. John C. Warren, followed by the other surgeons of the hospital, — Drs. George Hayward, S. D. Townsend, J. Mason Warren, H. J. Bigelow, and Samuel Parkman. These experiments being supported by the influence of the visiting physicians, consulting board, and trustees, together with the principal medical men of Boston, gave it a solid guaranty to the confidence of the public; and its use was shortly adopted throughout the civilized world.

It is a remarkable fact, that although ether has been administered fifteen or twenty thousand times in this institution, in all kinds of surgical and medical cases, yet not a single death, and what is more remarkable, so far as is known, no permanent injury, has resulted from its use.

The surgical operations, since the introduction of ether, have been greatly increased; patients who formerly preferred to take the risk of dying rather than undergo a painful surgical operation, now submitting to it cheerfully, their terrors being relieved; and many surgical operations being permitted which would not be justified without it. Within the last few years even, notwithstanding the opening of another large hospital in this city, the surgical operations have increased fourfold, and now amount to four or five hundred in the course of a year.

The hospital is open at all times to cases of sudden accident. During the four months of medical lectures in winter, a surgical visit is made on Saturdays, at ten o'clock; surgical operations at eleven; at which the medical students, and all physicians in good standing, are permitted to attend. During the remainder of the year, the surgical visits are made on Wednesdays and Saturdays at ten o'clock, both for physicians and students; surgical operations at eleven.

The following are the Rules of the Hospital, both for the admission of the patients, and the visits of their friends.

Applications for admission of patients must be made to the resident physician, at the hospital, on any day of the week, Sunday excepted, between nine and ten o'clock, A.M. In urgent cases, however, application may be made at other times. The patient, if able, should in all cases appear at the hospital in person; if unable, or living at a distance, application must be made in writing, addressed to the resident physician of the hospital, by the attending physician of the patient, accompanied by a full description of the case, and, when a free bed is desired, by a statement of the pecuniary circumstances of the patient.

The price of board varies from $4.50 to $25.00 per week. Five weeks' board must be advanced upon entering (any balance due being refunded), or an obligation with surety for its payment must be furnished. Benjamin S. Shaw, M.D., is the resident physician.

Admission of Visitors.— Relatives may be admitted to visit patients in the wards on each day of the week, Sunday excepted, from half-past eleven to half-past twelve o'clock; but no patient in any ward can receive more than one visitor a day.

No visitor can be allowed to bring any article of food or liqu to any patient, unless specially permitted by the attending ph sician; and then such article must be deposited with the nurs for the use of the patient.

WARREN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

92 CHESTNUT STREET. INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1858.

This building, which is fire-proof, contains man unique specimens of great value, among which is th most perfect specimen of the skeleton of the great ma todon in existence; discovered in 1845, near the Nort River, at Newburg, and purchased in 1846 by Dr. Joh C. Warren.

The building is composed of two large halls, a smalle one, and an entry. The lower hall contains, first, th skeleton of the mastodon; at the side of it, and for th purpose of comparison, is that of the elephant Pizarr one of the largest elephants ever brought to this country together with that of a horse. The room also contain one or two specimens of the mastodon which have no been articulated, and a great number of the heads an teeth of this animal at different periods of life. Ther is also the head of a whale, and casts of heads of var ous animals from the British Museum, among which ar those of fossil heads of elephants from the Himalay Mountains. Around the room is arranged a specime

of the fossil skeleton of the zeuglodon cetoides, sixty feet long, of great antiquity.

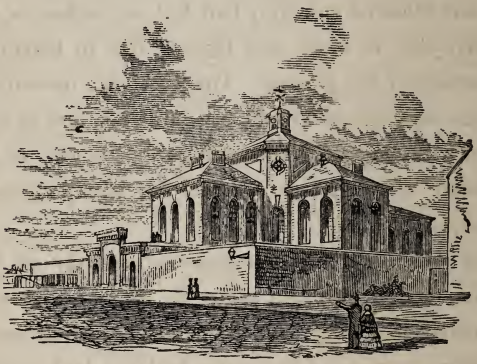
There are other skeletons of the different kinds of monkeys, and part of the skeleton, with the stuffed skin, of a gorilla.

In the entry are slabs containing the fossil impressions of gigantic birds, and of other large animals. The story above contains the collections belonging, for the most part, to Dr. J. Mason Warren, who is constantly adding to them. They consist of large collections of crania from all parts of the world, both human and comparative; many specimens in papier maché, from Auzoux, of Paris; a skeleton of the ornithorhynchus paradoxus, with the stuffed skins of the male and female. Here is, also, the head, heart, and brain of the distinguished Spurzheim, and a cast of his face, taken immediately after death, by Dr. Winslow Lewis; and an original picture of him, by Fisher. The interesting collection of Peruvian mummies and crania, brought by John H. Blake, Esq., from ancient Peruvian cemeteries near Arica, are deposited in this room. Some of these crania, with others in the collection, are described in the valuable work of Dr. Daniel Wilson, on "Prehistoric Man." In the smaller room is a collection of anatomical preparations, illustrative of healthy and morbid anatomy; also the casts of the enormous eggs of the gigantic

birds from New Zealand and New Holland, — the epyornis and the dinornis; also many geological specimens of interest. Dr. J. Mason Warren is the president, and Mr. Charles Lyman is treasurer.

The museum is open to visitors on Thursdays, throughout the year, from eleven, A.M., to four, P.M.

The NEW CITY JAIL is located on Charles Street, on land reclaimed from the ocean, about one hundred feet north of Cambridge Street, between that street and the Medical College.



The Jail consists of a centre octagonal building having four wings radiating from the centre. The main building is seventy feet square, and eighty-five feet in height. It is but two stories high, the lower one of which contains

the great kitchen, scullery, bakery, and laundry. The upper story contains the great central guard and inspection room. This room is seventy feet square, and contains the galleries and staircases connecting with the galleries outside of the cells in the three wings.

The north, south, and east wings contain the cells, and are constructed upon the "Auburn plan," being a prison within a prison. The north and south wings each measure eighty feet six inches in length, fifty-five feet in width, and fifty-six feet in height. The east wing measures one hundred and sixty-four feet six inches in length, fifty-five feet in width, and fifty-six feet in height above the surface of the ground. The west wing measures fifty-five feet in width, sixty-four feet in length, and of uniform height with the three other wings, four stories in height, the lower one of which contains the family kitchen and scullery of the jailer.

The exterior of the structure is entirely of Quincy granite, formed with split ashlar in courses, with cornices and other projecting portions hammered or dressed; the remaining portions of the entire building, both inside and outside, are of brick, iron, and stone, excepting the interior of the west wing, which is finished with wood.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary is situated on Charles Street, a short distance south of Cambridge Bridge. The building is of brick, and consists of a main building and

two wings. The front of the principal building (which is sixty-seven feet in length and forty-four feet deep) is embellished by stone dressings to all the windows, doors, cornices in the Italian style. The wings retire from the front eleven feet, and are perfectly plain. In the basement are the kitchen, wash room, laundry, refectory wards, baths, store rooms, &c. In the first story in the main building are rooms for the matron and committee, and receiving and reading rooms; in the wings are the male wards, with operating, apothecary, and bath rooms. In the second story are accommodations for the matron, and private female wards. The building is provided with a thorough system of ventilation, and the whole surrounded by a spacious, airy ground, shut out from the street by a high brick wall. This institution is intended exclusively for the poor, and no fees are permitted to be taken.

In the rear of the Infirmary, and extending from the west end of Cambridge Street to the opposite shore in Cambridge, is *Cambridge Bridge*, seeming (from a little distance) like a huge cable confining Boston to the main land. This bridge was the second built over Charles River, and the first bridge over which a horse railroad left the city. To the original proprietors a toll was granted for seventy years from the opening of the bridge, which, together with the causeway, was estimated to have cost twenty-three thousand pounds lawful money.

CHAPTER XV.

BACK BAY.

Towards the close of the last century, there extended westward of Beacon Hill and the Common a cove, or bay, which, when the tide was full, spread its breadth of waters to the opposite upland. Into this basin flowed the Charles River, and several smaller streams, of which the most considerable were Muddy and Stony Brooks. Owing its formation partly to these streams, and in part to the tidal flow, much of it was shoal or marsh: but its channels were navigable; and previous to the erection of Charles-river Bridge, in 1783, vessels of light draught could pass up from the sea without obstruction. Its easterly boundary, south of Dover Street, reached the Roxbury Road; farther north, its shores nearly corresponding with the present line of Pleasant Street. Grants had been earlier made by the town of lots on the Roxbury Road, which carried with them riparian rights, under the ordinance of 1641–1647, to flats extending one hundred rods from the upland, unless when abridged by converging lines in the cove, or by the channels: the town, as

proprietor of the Common, under grant from Blackstone for a training field, had similar rights.

In the year 1794, an extensive conflagration destroyed the ropewalks near the westerly declivity of Fort Hill; and six strips, fifty by eleven hundred feet each, of land then flowed by the tide, but which, recently filled in, forms the larger part of the Public Garden, were granted by the town for others to be erected. These, in 1806, were also burnt and rebuilt; again consumed in 1819; and the proprietors, after long negotiations, in 1824 relinquished, under an award, their rights to the city for $54,000. While these buildings remained, the place was a favorite resort for fishing and bathing, and similar enjoyments for the younger portion of the inhabitants. Outside the ropewalks, and not far from the summer-house, or centre of the pond, was a small elevation known as Fox Hill, which, in the previous century, had been occasionally used as the site for a windmill.

Sixty years ago, Uriah Cotting was in the full vigor of his faculties, and these were all directed to the development of the town. Improvements near Barton's Point at its western extremity, at Wheeler's Point towards the south, India Wharf and Broad Street, were the fruits of his ceaseless activity. When these projects were accomplished, he turned his attention to the Back Bay. In 1813, a charter had been granted for the con-

struction of the Western Avenue from the foot of Beacon Street to Sewall's Point, in Brookline, with branches to Brighton and Roxbury. The causeway was to be used as a milldam, the ebb and flow of the tide furnishing water-power for grist and other mill purposes. This was not a novel idea in Boston, inasmuch as tide-mills for grist, colors, and chocolate, had long existed on the mill-pond, which had then recently yielded to the march of improvement in that quarter, and been filled in. Cotting, in 1818, issued an address recommending that the causeway should be two hundred feet in width, with house-lots on either side, as at present; and that the full basin should be placed on the Boston side of the bay.

Had this plan been adopted, a vast sheet of water, as large as Jamaica Pond, would have spread from Charles Street towards the west, and, connected with the sea by gates open at high tide, its purity would have been preserved. Around it would have risen palatial dwellings and public edifices of stately splendor: the fashionable quarter, with the development of wealth and numbers, would have made more rapid strides towards the opposite uplands, which, crowned with parks and pleasure-grounds, would have afforded opportunity to all classes for exercise and recreation. The existing arrangement has its advantages: it is more convenient, and we have the Garden and greenhouse close at hand; but,

if this design had been carried out, neither the celebrated Inner Allster of Hamburg, nor the Lagoons of Venice, could have surpassed in beauty, either at noonday or by moonlight, this spacious water-park.

In 1821, on the second of July, the avenue was opened for passengers; and a cavalcade of citizens passed over it in honor of the occasion. Although, when the subscription-lists were opened, the stock had been taken in a day, it never proved remunerative; and the water-power proved of far less value than had been anticipated. The area of the receiving basin was about five hundred and fifty acres; that of the full basin, a hundred and ninety-four acres, and various transfers were made from time to time by the riparian owners and the corporations. In 1838, and again in 1846, leases were made to Horace Gray and his associates, of that part of the Back Bay which belonged to the city, as proprietor of the Common, for a public garden. In 1848, the Legislature created a commission to ascertain the rights and duties of the Commonwealth in the bay. The Supreme Court having decided that the fee of the land below the riparian rights was in the State, measures were taken to turn it to account. The increased sewage which accumulated in the empty basin tainting the air, and threatening the health of the neighborhood, prepared the way for excluding the water, and filling it up.

It admits of a grave doubt, the basin having been a part of the sea, and, by common law, held by the State in eminent domain for the purposes of navigation, whether the Legislature could properly appropriate it for general purposes. As a tidal reservoir, previously serving to maintain the channels of the harbor at suitable depths, when it ceased to be available for the other public objects to which it had been appropriated, it should have reverted to its original use, and its proceeds, when sold, applied to preserve the harbor from deterioration. Legislative bodies are not apt to be scrupulous, and the whole Commonwealth was admitted to participate in what belonged to Boston Harbor. Another injustice was wrought in depriving riparians of drainage without compensation. The owners of lands on the empty basin had been benefited in this respect, by the original stipulation that the water should never be allowed to rise more than three feet above the sluice-ways, or low tide; and had erected buildings at low grades in the expectation that this arrangement was to be permanent. But, when the sewage capacity of the basin became gradually diminished by filling up, their cellars were overflowed, and their houses rendered unhealthy, and of little value. The city treasury will probably be called upon to expend large sums in raising this low territory to a better grade for drainage; and it is to be hoped that the Legislature,

if it does not assume its liability to re-imburse the city out of the proceeds of the lands, as it of right ought, will modify the grade-laws so that owners of houses may be compelled to contribute a reasonable proportion of the additional value which may be added to their property by the improvement, towards its cost.

After the respective rights of the proprietors in the basin had been determined, preliminary steps were immediately taken to prepare the territory for habitation. The lines of ownership were in some instances re-adjusted; streets were laid out; and a system of drainage adopted. These were again from time to time modified, that the streets might better connect with those of other sections of the city; and instead of the great sewer, at the outlet, nine feet in diameter, through Dartmouth, formerly Dedham Street, two of six feet were, in 1864, substituted through Dartmouth and Berkeley Streets. As the rails of the Providence and Worcester Railroads were, at some points, of a less grade than six feet above low water (too low for effective drainage for the lands belonging to the Water-power Company east thereof), it was decided to carry this sewage into the South Bay. The gravel and earth for filling up the Commonwealth lands was brought from near Charles River, in Needham, by the Brookline branch of the Worcester Railroad.

The territory of the Commonwealth westward of the

Garden comprised an area of about one hundred acres, or four millions and a half of square feet. The proceeds were appropriated to the school-fund and other educational purposes, including grants to some of the colleges of the State. In 1860, the Natural-history Society and Technological Institute made an application to the Legislature for a lot of land for their buildings; and about three acres, or a space of 240 by 548 square feet, between Berkeley and Clarendon, Newbury and Boylston Streets, was granted to them on certain conditions. The portion of the two streets, viz. Boylston and Newbury, abutting on this grant, now bears the name of Berkeley Square. Two spacious edifices for their accommodation have already been erected, and one of them completed. These are very ornamental to the bay, and Berkeley Square will one day be made exceedingly attractive. Near by are other institutions, one of which is for the education of young women of the Catholic Church; the other, an asylum for aged blacks. Several Churches, the Unitarian on Arlington Street, the Immanuel on Newbury, the Berkeley Street, and Central Congregational on Berkeley, are imposing structures. The First Church will be at the corner of Newbury and Marlborough. Whoever has heard the musical chimes that peal from the Arlington-church steeple must appreciate how much they add to the sacred pleasures of the sabbath. as also to our festal occasions.

The sales already effected have agreeably disappointed the most sanguine expectations. The aggregate, with interest, made up to 1866, is over two and a quarter millions of dollars; the cost of filling and preparing for sale having been upwards of one million. Already about twelve hundred thousand dollars have been paid to the education-fund, and to various colleges and institutions; and every town in Massachusetts is indebted to these lands for aid in the education of its youth. The Commonwealth has still undisposed of 980,032 square feet; and, remaining to be filled, 134,200 square feet, exclusive of streets and passage-ways.

If we bear in mind that only ten years have elapsed since the tripartite indenture was signed, and the Back Bay appropriated to habitation, and but five since the first dwelling-house was erected thereon, and that, during the larger portion of that period, the country has been engaged in a civil war of gigantic proportions, we cannot but be struck with astonishment at what has already been accomplished. Many dwellings have been already erected, and many more are in process of construction. The tax-lists show already a valuation of three millions of dollars on this section between Tremont Street and the Charles-river basin; and the buildings are costly and elegant.

The principal street of the bay, Commonwealth Ave-

nue, two hundred and forty feet in width, including the central mall, extends from the Garden in a westerly direction, and in time, doubtless, will reach the Heights of Brookline. Already it has been decorated by a colossal statue of white granite of Alexander Hamilton, by the distinguished artist Rimmer, placed in the mall by our munificent fellow-citizen, Thomas Lee, Esq.; and this magnificent thoroughfare will no doubt be further embellished in time by other works of art, fountains, and forest-trees. Parallel with the avenue, towards the north, are Marlborough and Beacon, towards the south, Newbury and Boylston Streets; while two large avenues, Columbus and Huntington, extending in a south-westerly direction, form the main arteries of the Water-power territory. The names of the streets running north and south — Arlington, Berkeley, Clarendon, Dartmouth, and Exeter, — follow an alphabetical progression which it is proposed to continue as the residue of the State domain is developed. Dartmouth Street, by legislative enactment in 1866, was made a hundred feet wide.

The Board of Aldermen, in 1860, offered a premium for the best plan for the Public Garden; and several were submitted. That of G. W. Meacham was selected. The area of the garden is twenty-four acres, three of which are appropriated to a lake of irregular but graceful form. Originally, the level being much below that of the sur-

rounding streets, the land was filled up at an expense of seventy thousand dollars. The greenhouse was removed from its former position near Beacon Street, and the Garden enclosed with an iron fence. It is thickly planted with flowers and shrubs, and abounds with fountains, in one of which stands a statue of Venus, the gift of the late John D. Bates, whose handsome mansion near by, at the Corner of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue, was the first erected on the bay, having been commenced in 1860, and completed ready for occupancy in 1863.

During the dull and trying times in the early period of the Rebellion, the commissioners were unable to dispose of the lands of the Commonwealth advantageously, and called upon the Legislature for an issue of scrip to carry on the work of filling. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were appropriated; of which the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars only was used, and has been since returned to the treasury.

The good judgment of the commissioners in disposing of the Commonwealth's lands is manifest from the fact that the price received has generally been much higher than was anticipated.

The average value of the property of the Commonwealth, as shown by the sales, has steadily advanced from $1.17 in 1858, to over $2.80 per square foot in 1865.

NOTE.

It is not necessary for our present purpose to present in detail the plans adopted, or their modifications. For the benefit of whoever desires more exact information, reference is made to the following documents and deeds, as also to acts and resolves of the Legislature passed in relation to the bay. 1. Charter of Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, June 14, 1814. 2. Additional Act, Feb. 11, 1824. 3. Indentures between David Sears and City of Boston, 1824. 4. Charter of Boston Water-power Company, 1824. 5. Indentures between City of Boston and Boston Water-power Company, Dec. 26, 1826, and Feb. 1, 1827. 6. Agreement City of Boston and Edward Tuckerman and others, and Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, Dec. 26, 1826; lib. 315, fol. 278. 7. Agreement between Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, Ephraim Marsh and others, Sept. 30, 1828; lib. 358, fol. 217. 8. Indenture between David Sears and Roxbury, 1832. 9. Act establishing boundaries between Boston and Roxbury, March 16, 1836. 10. Act authorizing Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation to fill up 100 feet north of the Milldam, 1843. 11. Act authorizing Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation to extend a wharf at foot of Beacon Street, 1844. 12. Release of Water Power to Boston and Worcester Railroad, 1846. 13. Resolve of Legislature appointing Commissioners, May 10, 1848. 14. Report of City Committee on drainage, Oct. 1, 1849. 15. Report of Commission to Legislature, 1850. 16. Report of Commissioners to Legislature, 1852. 17. Act granting Boston Water Power Company $275,000 increase of capital, stipulating tolls shall cease on Milldam, May 1, 1863, June, 1854. 18. Indenture Commonwealth and Boston and Roxbury Dam Corporation, June 9, 1854; lib. 665, fol. 149. 19. Indenture Commonwealth and Boston Water Power Company June 9, 1854; lib. 665, fol. 145. 20. Indenture Commonwealth and Boston Water Power Company, Sept. 26, 1854. 21. Indenture Commonwealth, Boston, and Boston Water Power Company, Dec. 11, 1856. 22. Release Commonwealth to City of Lands on Marlborough and Newbury Streets, on condition that strip on Arlington Street be added to Public Garden. 23. Vote of city, dedicating strips on Arlington Streets to Public Garden, 1860. 24. Report of City Commission on street sewage and grade, Aug. 24, 1863; doc. 81. 25. Indenture of Commonwealth, City of Boston, and Boston Water-power Company, modifying indenture. 26. Indenture between the Commissioners on Public Lands and the heirs of David Sears, for the purpose of adjusting the line of ownership between these parties. Dec. 1, 1865.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHARLES-RIVER BASIN AND SOUTH BAY.

Between the Western Avenue and the railroad bridges which cross from Causeway Street is the Charles-river Basin, crossed by the West-Boston Bridge to Cambridgeport, and Craigie's Bridge to East Cambridge. On the other side of the Back Bay, between the city proper and South Boston, lies the South Bay. This formerly comprised three hundred and sixty acres, but has been reduced, by the extension of wharves and solid filling, to less than one-half that area. Vessels of light draught can reach its upper end in Roxbury, the channel having been recently deepened. In 1848, a contract was made for filling up twenty acres of flats belonging to the city, to cost about four hundred thousand dollars. This contract was modified in 1856, so that the cost, when completed in 1862, amounted to thrice that sum. It has been in part sold for dwellings; and on its area have been erected the City Hospital, and a large and commodious stable for the Health Department, where eighty horses are kept for street purposes.

For many years, a want had been felt for another general hospital; when, upon the recommendation of more than one hundred of the faculty, the city council authorized its construction. From the public domain on the South Bay, a site on Harrison Avenue, between Concord and Springfield Streets, was selected, since extended to the water, and comprising about eight acres, or 361,000 square feet. The work was commenced in the fall of 1861, and the buildings were open for the reception of patients in June, 1864. These consist of a central edifice for the administration, pay-patients, and surgical operations; two pavilions connected therewith by corridors, each containing three long wards, besides other apartments; another pavilion for separate treatment; and a long, low structure for a laundry, and steam apparatus for warming and ventilating. On the water side of Albany Street are other buildings for different purposes.

Both surgical and medical cases are treated; chronic, incurable, and contagious cases not coming, however, within the rules. The number which can be accommodated is about two hundred; but there is space for other pavilions. Dr. Derby is the admitting physician; L. A. Cutler, Esq., the superintendent. The control is vested in a board of eight trustees, five of whom are members of the city council, and three citizens at large.

Opposite the City Hospital is the Catholic CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, one of the handsomest churches in the city. Adjoining to it is the Boston College. On Washington Street, not far to the north, is to be erected the cathedral.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MUSEUM OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. — TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Museum is situated upon Berkeley Street; it is a handsome structure of brick and freestone, having a front of a hundred and five feet, and eighty feet high. It is built in the classic style of architecture, with Corinthian pilasters and capitals: the foundation is of heavy hammered granite, the first story, of freestone, and the second and third of brick; the trimmings and external ornamental work are of freestone. Over the main entrance is carved the seal of the society, with the head of Cuvier; and on the keys of the windows are cut the heads of various wild animals. The pediment is surmounted by a carved wooden eagle.

From the spacious vestibule open the library, lecture-hall, and other rooms. Around the sides of the vestibule are exhibited the fossil footprints of animals from the quarries of the Connecticut River. On the left of the vestibule is the secretary's office, and a similar room in the rear; in the rear of the vestibule is the lecture-room; on the

right are the ethnological and botanical rooms, in th former of which are displayed the household utensils, gar ments, and weapons of different ancient and modern race of men. Between these two apartments is a small roon containing the microscopical collection of the late Pro fessor Bailey. The main hall is on the second floor, and extends thence to the roof, being lighted principally from above. It is forty by ninety feet, and sixty feet in height and is encircled by balconies connecting with the floors or balconies of the adjoining rooms. Opening from the hall floor are two rooms on either side, each thirty feet square. The eastern end of the hall, and the south room at that end, are devoted to the departments of geology and paleontology; the corresponding room on the north side contains the minerals. The entire western end, with the adjoining rooms, is set apart for the bones and skeletons of different animals, and contains the finest series of mounted skeletons in the country; especially those of the cat tribe, viz., the lion, leopard, lynx, &c. In one of the cases may be seen, side by side, the skeletons of a European, a Hottentot, and a gorilla, and, at their right, orang-outangs, and the monkey-tribe. In other cases in this department will be found well-mounted skeletons of the wolf, hyena, jackal, bear, &c.; squirrels of different sorts; also different breeds of dogs, and the three-toed and two-toed, or American and African ostriches. Two

large cases are filled with the skulls of different races of men. At the west end of the main hall, the skeleton of an elephant is seen, accompanied on either side by a moose and a horse; at the other extremity, in the geological department, is placed a cast of the huge megatherium, one of the largest of the extinct fossil animals belonging to the sloth tribe: it is represented in the act of feeding from the upper branches of a large oak-tree.

The cases of the first gallery surrounding the main hall are devoted to birds and shells.

The cases of the second galleries are devoted to the insects of New England, and to reptiles and fishes, corals and other radiata, crabs, lobsters, &c.

These collections have been brought together by the energy and enthusiasm of the members of the society, and its many friends throughout the State, from whom it is receiving, and still hopes to receive, valuable accessions.

The library belonging to the society is composed of works on natural history, and contains about eight thousand volumes and pamphlets, many of them exquisitely illustrated works of great value. The society hold semi-monthly meetings, have published sixteen octavo volumes of Transactions, and number over four hundred resident members. They own the building which they occupy, which was completed in 1864, at the expense of about a hundred thousand dollars, obtained by subscrip-

tion from the liberal citizens of Boston and vicinity, and by the munificent donations or bequests of distinguished patrons of science. The ground occupied by the society, in connection with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was ceded to them by a grant of the State of Massachusetts. The Museum is open to the public every Wednesday and Saturday, from ten, A.M., to five, P.M.

The INSTITUTE was chartered in 1861. Its principal object is the application of science to the useful arts; training young men in the different branches of construction, engineering, chemistry, and metallurgy, and, by its classical lectures and discussions, raising the standard of all mechanical and industrial pursuits. It has already organized classes, attended by nearly one hundred pupils. As it is richly endowed, it will soon possess all the models, apparatus, and cabinets needed to illustrate the instruction it affords; and these must always prove an interesting study to strangers in Boston. Its president is William B. Rogers, to whose zeal in the work of popular education and practical science we are indebted for its foundation.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EDUCATION. — NEWSPAPERS.

Of the thirty-five thousand children in the city between the ages of five and sixteen, one-tenth are supposed to attend private schools, and one-tenth not to attend any. Of the twenty-eight thousand left, there are thirteen thousand in the primary, and thirteen thousand in the grammar schools; the sexes being nearly equally divided, about one-fifteenth in excess of half the whole number being females. These are instructed, in classes of about sixty, by one hundred male and four hundred female teachers, in about five hundred rooms. The school edifices are conveniently distributed about the city; there being ten school buildings for girls and as many for boys in the grammar-schools, and thirty more for the primary. Besides these, there are an English High School and a Latin School, on Bedford Street, for preparing boys for college or business; and a High and Normal School for girls, in Mason Street, with a training-school attached in Somerset Street, where pupils of distinguished scholarship in the grammar-schools are prepared to become teachers.

The general charge of the public instruction of th city is in the school-committee of seventy-two, six fro each ward, elected for three years, with alternate vaca cies, who meet quarterly, or oftener, in the Common-cou cil chamber, and, by their several sub-committees, supe vise the schools. The superintendent of public school Mr. J. D. Philbrick, has his office in the City Hall, an has the general control under the committees.

Besides these schools, there are several boarding or da schools for Catholic children whose parents prefer the should be educated apart from the Protestants. Th principal Catholic Seminary is St. Mary's, on Endico Street. At the St. Vincent de Paul, there are three hun dred children; in Father Haskins's, four hundred; an about two thousand more in different schools. There are moreover, various asylums for orphans and indigent chil dren, having schools of their own; others where childre attend public schools in the neighborhood. The Farn School, on Thompson's Island, is of the former class but this and similar institutions will be more particularl described under the head of Charities.

On Harrison Avenue is a Jesuit Catholic Seminary called the Boston College; and, on Berkeley Street, school for adult female Catholics.

The Technological Institute is organizing variou classes for instruction in the useful arts. The School o

Design teaches the mechanical application of the fine arts. The Medical College, in Grove Street, has an attendance of four hundred pupils on its lectures; and the Female Medical College, in Rutland Street, has numerous pupils. There are schools for poor adults in the Warren-street Chapel.

Newspapers. — It is well known that Boston has the honor of the first newspaper on the continent: it was called the Newsletter; it was a small half-sheet, first published April 6, 1704. Dec. 21, 1719, James Franklin, the brother of the renowned philosopher and statesman, issued the Boston Gazette. On the 17th of August, 1721, the Courant followed; and March 20, 1727, the New-England Weekly Journal, which was united with the Gazette in 1741. In 1730, the Evening Post was first issued, and continued down to 1775. The Boston Weekly Post-boy, issued in 1734, was continued twenty-one years. The Independent Advertiser, to which Samuel Adams contributed, existed but two years, to wit, 1748 and 1749. In 1775, the Boston Gazette and Country Journal was issued, and sustained till 1798. In 1767, the Boston Chronicle appeared, the first paper published in New England as often as twice a week. The Columbian Centinel was started in 1790, and was ably supported by the best writers of the day; Higginson, Lowell, Sullivan, Adams, Jarvis, Austin, Ames, and many more, being at that period constant contributors to the journals.

Early in the present century, the Centinel, Chroni
Repertory, and Democrat were the principal pap
Later, the Daily Advertiser, edited by Nathan H
uniting with the Chronicle, became one of our most
spectable prints. In 1830, the Boston Post and At
both daily papers, were the most active organs of
opposing parties, the Democrats and Whigs. It is
our purpose to enumerate all the papers which have
different periods enjoyed a brief hold on popular rega
but to direct attention to such as are now issued in t
city. The Advertiser, Journal, Traveller, and Transc
are in their politics decidedly Republican; the Her
somewhat neutral; the Post and Evening Commercial
vocate strict adherence to the Constitution. Besides th
papers, issued daily, are the Saturday-Evening Gaze
Express, Sunday Herald, Commonwealth, Voice, Vol
teer, Bulletin, Journal of Music, Pilot, and others,
pearing once a week. Besides these, the North-Am
can Review, New-England Historical and Genealogi
Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, Young Folks, and ot
periodicals, appear quarterly or monthly. Files of Ne
papers are to be found in the libraries of the Athenæu
State, Massachusetts Historical, and New-England H
toric-Genealogical Societies.

CHAPTER XIX.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. — AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION. — THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association occupies the whole front of Tremont Temple, up one flight, and is always free to young men and strangers, from nine, A.M., to ten, P.M. It is divided into five apartments. In the centre is a large, spacious room, used as the reading-room, where may be found all the principal daily and weekly papers, secular and religious, and all the periodicals and magazines of the day. On the left is a room devoted to the library of the Association, which numbers upwards of three thousand five hundred good standard works of history, biography, poetry, &c.

On the right of the reading-room is the committee-room, occupied by the Bible-class every Saturday evening, and daily used as a conversational room. Opening from this is the cabinet-room of curiosities.

This Association had its origin in a meeting of a few Christian young men, held Dec. 21, 1851, to consider what should be done in this great city to shield the young

men and youth coming from the tender watch and ca
of a loving mother, and the healthful influences of t
home fireside, into temptation and danger. It was fin
ly voted to form an association, which should have
its object the mental, moral, and spiritual well-being
the young men and youth of our city. Provider
smiled upon the effort; the churches seconded it; t
young men and strangers welcomed it. Since its form
tion over six thousand five hundred young men have be
members of the Association; and six thousand five hu
dred more, we believe, have been equal recipients of
benefits. Thousands upon thousands have been bless
through its instrumentality.

For nine years, there has been a daily evening pray
meeting, from nine to ten o'clock, in the reading-roo
open to all; and for eight years a daily prayer-meeti
on board the United-States receiving-ship "Ohio," s
tioned in our harbor, conducted by the members.

There is a committee of attendance on the sick in t
association; a committee on employment, who ass
young men in procuring good situations; a committee
boarding-houses, who provide good boarding-places
young men and strangers, by applying at the room
and a committee on Bible and tract distribution, who fu
nish Bibles and tracts gratuitously to those who need.

This institution bore a noble part in the work of t

United-States Christian Commission. Its members were first and foremost in the formation of that Commission; and, through its army committee, this Association collected from the people of Boston, and other cities and villages of New England, the noble sum of nearly $350,000 for the Commission; also, 5,498 boxes and packages of hospital-supplies, which were properly forwarded and distributed. Eternity alone will reveal the results of these labors. Make your sons and brothers members of this Association when they first come to the city.

Mr. Rowland, the librarian, will make welcome any who may visit the rooms, at No. 5, Tremont Temple.

The American Congregational Association has rooms and its library at No. 40, Winter Street. It was formed in May, 1852, and has for its chief objects, first, the gathering, and carefully arranging and preserving books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and other mementoes of the founders of New England, which illustrate their principles and the church-polity which they established; and, secondly, to adjust these in a place which shall become a congregational home, having a structure so fitted, that, while its library treasures shall be perfectly available to all who may desire the privilege, it shall, at the same time, have the conveniences and attractions of a congregational home, where the ministers and membership of the Congregational churches throughout the

country may meet, and catch the inspiration of the Pilgrim and Puritan fathers, who, though dead, will there speak. It is the intention of the Association, as soon as their funds will admit, to erect a suitable fire-proof building for the purposes above mentioned, which shall be an ornament to the city.

The library thus far collected contains 5,689 bound volumes, including duplicates; and 37,895 pamphlets, assorted and arranged by Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, corresponding secretary and librarian: it is open to all for daily consultation. The visitor in Boston will find much of curious interest to the scholar and historian on the shelves of this Association. There is a larger collection of treatises upon the Congregational church-polity found here, probably, than exists in any other public library in the country.

The General Theological Library. — This institution was founded in the city of Boston on the 20th of April, 1860; opened to the public in 1862; and incorporated in 1864. Its object is "to benefit all religious denominations, and to promote the interests of religion, and the increase of theological learning, by a public theological library." There is nothing sectarian in its character, principles, or operations.

The library now contains nearly five thousand volumes, and about eighty periodicals are regularly placed upon

the tables of the reading-room. All but purely reference-books may be taken from the library. Persons residing within ten miles of Boston can take out two books at a time, and retain them a fortnight; if living beyond ten miles, they can retain them for a month. In the case of new books, a single volume is taken at a time, and is retained only half as long as one that is not new.

The volumes are principally used by clergymen, sabbath-school teachers, authors, editors, theological students, and members of congregations in New England, of every denomination, and of both sexes.

The library and reading-room are situated at No. 41 Tremont Street, nearly opposite King's Chapel, in Boston; and all persons are welcome as visitors every day between the hours of eight, A.M., and six, P.M.

This is already one of the interesting institutions of Boston, particularly to persons connected with the various religious denominations.

CHAPTER XX.

MOUNT-VERNON CHURCH. — MISSIONARY HOUSE. — MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH-SCHOOL SOCIETY. — NEW-ENGLAND METHODIST DEPOSITORY. — AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY — AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, NEW-ENGLAND BRANCH — MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Mount-Vernon Church, in Ashburton Place, was erected in 1843. The dimensions of the building are seventy-five feet by ninety-seven, containing a hundred and thirty-two pews on the lower floor, and fifty in the gallery, in which twelve hundred and seventy persons may be comfortably seated. The basement story contains, besides the several committee-rooms, a commodious chapel, sixty-eight feet long by forty-eight feet wide and fifteen feet high, which accommodates six hundred persons with seats.

The Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D.D., has been the pastor of this religious society since its organization, June 1, 1842.

On account of the quiet situation and eligible accommodations of this church, it was selected as the place for the meetings of the National Congregational Council

which assembled June 14, 1865, and continued ts session ten days. The assembly was composed of five hundred and nineteen clerical and lay delegates, representing



the Congregational Churches of the nation, more than three thousand in number, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. Its convocation is regarded as one

of the most important epochs in the history of Congregationalism which has occurred since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, which the convocation visited during their session.



The Missionary House, No. 33 Pemberton Square, is an object of interest to many who visit the city of Boston. It was completed early in 1839, and has since

been occupied by the officers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It cost about twenty-three thousand dollars, and is admirably located for the uses which it subserves. In the third story will be found a cabinet of curiosities collected and sent home by missionaries.

The society which erected this building was organized in 1810; and as it is the oldest, so it is the largest of the institutions of its class in the United States. It has missions in China, India, Western Asia, Greece, South Africa, West Africa, the Pacific Ocean, and among the North-American Indians; and its expenditures, some years, have exceeded five hundred thousand dollars. The men sustained by it have reduced some twenty-five languages to writing; published books at presses owned by the Board in nearly fifty different tongues; made the Bible accessible by their translations to many millions of our race; established schools wherever they have gone, some of the highest grade as well as the lowest; formed Christian churches, which have become centres of light and truth in some of the darkest portions of the earth. Its aims and operations are therefore manifold. It Christianizes and civilizes at the same time. Hence the necessity of that generous patronage which it receives.

Passing east from Pemberton Square, across Court Street, diagonally, you come to Cornhill, so named from

the old book-mart in London, and a street equally famou in the New World for the number and variety of it bookselling, publishing, and printing establishments. I this short street, connecting Court and Washingto Streets, and its immediate neighborhood, are at leas thirty different establishments where printing, binding and publishing in various departments are extensively carried on. Here are located the Tract societies, wit their immense lists of publications; and from hence ar sent out monthly scores of thousands of their periodicals Here are the Sabbath-school Depositories of the Congre gationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists Here are the headquarters of the Bible Society, Educa tion, Congregational Board of Publication, Home Mis sionary, Temperance, and other public institutions. Fro this little street, issue the weekly organs of the Congre gationalists, Methodists, and Universalists. And jus around this centre are numerous printing establishments — among them one of the very largest and most com plete in New England, — binderies, type-founderies, an stereotype establishments. This is the great mart fo Sunday-school literature of all kinds, and religious an miscellaneous books, new and old. In short, it is th Cornhill of Boston and New England.

At 13 Cornhill may be found the rooms of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, a store whic

has been occupied by them for more than a quarter of a century. This society publishes a very large number of attractive library and gift books for the young; and also the little paper called the Well Spring, which we read when we were many years younger than now, and which has exerted a good influence upon the children for a generation. Rev. Asa Bullard has edited this paper since its commencement; its circulation is now about a hundred and eighty thousand per month. This society is congregational, and publishes only books approved by a committee of eight clergymen of this denomination; it circulates about $125,000 worth of books each year. Its agent and treasurer is Moses H. Sargent.

The Congregational Board of Publication have their headquarters at this place. The publications of the Board are widely and favorably known for their sterling qualities and permanent interest. The treasurer is M. H. Sargent, Esq.

New-England Methodist Depository, No. 5, Cornhill. — This is the agency of the Methodist Book Concern, at New York. It is now the largest religious publishing house in the world. It was commenced in 1789, on a borrowed capital of six hundred dollars. In 1836, it had so increased its business that its capital stock was valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In this year the whole establishment was destroyed by fire.

But it has risen from its ashes; and, from the report of the agents in 1864, we learn that it has two principal establishments, — one in New York, and one in Cincinnati, — with an aggregate capital of $850,000. It has seven depositories in our principal cities, of which Boston is one. It employs four agents, who manage the business; twelve editors of its periodicals, and over five hundred clerks and operatives. It publishes one Quarterly Review, four Monthlies, one Semi-monthly, and ten Weeklies, with an aggregate circulation of over 1,000,000 copies per month. It publishes about 500 bound books, from a folio Bible to the smallest size book. It also publishes 1,500 Sunday-school books, and about 900 tract publications in various tongues.

This Concern is the property of the Church, and is managed by agents elected at each General Conference, which meets quadrennially. Its profits are used entirely for church purposes of a general character.

The agency at Boston occupies limited quarters at present; but it is in contemplation soon to erect a fine building, which shall accommodate the book business and the Zion's Herald (the New-England Methodist paper), and furnish headquarters for the denomination in New England. The agent is Mr. James P. Magee.

The American Tract Society, No. 28 Cornhill, was organized at Boston, May 23, 1814. Some incipient

measures leading to it had been adopted in the autumn preceding. The first publications of the society were mostly reprints of the best tracts of the English and Scotch societies. During the first eleven years, the whole number published was 177 twelve mos, and 18 twenty-four mos, the latter being tracts for the young. Of both series, 5,146,000 copies had been printed. The Christian Almanac was begun in 1821, the first number of which was prepared by Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D. This society early gained a strong hold on the affections of the Christian public throughout the land, and speedily received contributions to its funds from nearly every State. The object of the society is "to promote the interests of vital godliness and good morals, by the distribution of such books and tracts as may be calculated to receive the approbation of Christians of all denominations usually termed evangelical."

The society has at present regular business connections with publishers and booksellers in most of the principal cities in the country; and enjoys, through the enterprise and liberality of these houses, facilities for obtaining a very wide circulation of its publications.

Its position before the country and the world is known as the promoter of an evangelical Christian literature, adapted to the wants of the times, and imbued with the spirit of loyalty to our country, and fidelity to the rights of man.

American Tract Society, New-England Branch, No. 40 Cornhill, Boston. This house is a branch of the American Tract Society, whose headquarters are at New York. Its business is chiefly with New England and the British Provinces. The national society publish an immense number of books and tracts yearly, and issue volumes and cheap publications in no less than 140 languages. It also publishes the American Messenger, which has a total circulation of about 160,000 copies monthly, of which 20,000 are sent from the depository in Boston. The child's paper is also published by this society; the circulation is about 300,000 copies, of which 28,000 are distributed in New England and the Provinces. The Family Christian Almanac has been published regularly for the past forty years, and about 100,000 copies are sold yearly.

The society has now on its catalogue nearly 700 distinct English tracts, and over 700 bound volumes, varying in size from the miniature Dew-Drop, a 128 mo, to the Family Bible, an octavo of 1,500 pages, many of which are beautifully illustrated. Mr. N. P. Kemp, the agent of the society for New England, is widely and favorably known on account of the active interest he has always manifested in behalf of the Sabbath-school cause; he is a veteran in the Tract Society's service, having been connected with it for a period of nearly twenty years.

Massachusetts Bible Society, No. 15 Cornhill. — This society was incorporated Feb. 15, 1810. During the year 1865, the number of volumes issued from its depository was 40,777; of which 12,691 were Bibles; 15,436, Testaments; 6,041, Testaments with the Psalms; and the remainder were smaller portions of the Scriptures. The gratuitous circulation amounted to 10,526 volumes, costing $3,811.50.

The income of the society, including a balance on hand at the beginning of the year 1865 of $2,253.48, and $5,000 from invested funds, has been $36,769.13.

The American Education Society, No. 15 Cornhill, has for its object the education of pious young men for the gospel ministry. It was organized Dec. 7, 1815, and incorporated in 1816. "The work of the society rests back upon that grand apostolic principle, 'How shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?'" Rev. Increase N. Tarbox is secretary of the society.

Nearly all of the societies mentioned in this chapter hold their annual meetings in May. The anniversary or public meetings of the most of them being held in Tremont Temple, which on these occasions is generally filled with attentive and delighted audiences.

There are other societies which deserve notice; as The Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Alpheus Hardy,

president, Thomas D. Quincy, treasurer, No. 40 Commercial Street.

The society, in the year 1865, furnished a hundred and forty libraries to ships' companies. Among those interested in the welfare of sailors, as their untiring friend, Capt. Bartlett will be long remembered.

At the Mariners' Church, corner of Summer and Federal Streets, the regular ministrations of the gospel are attended on the Sabbath. In connection with this service, there is a Bible class for seamen, conducted by the chaplain, Rev. J. M. H. Dow. There is also a Sabbath school, numbering about a hundred scholars.

At the Sailors' Home, No. 99 Purchase Street, there were received as boarders, between May, 1865, and May, 1866, over seventeen hundred seamen, seventy-four of whom had been shipwrecked, and were destitute.

The Boston Port Society, Rev. E. T. Taylor, chaplain, Charles H. Parker, treasurer, is at No. 30 Tremont Street.

The Baptist Bethel, corner of Hanover and North Bennett Streets, Rev. Phinehas Stowe, chaplain, began in 1840, with fourteen members. It now numbers 354, and is in a highly flourishing condition.

The Mariners' Exchange, incorporated in 1864, is on the corner of Lewis and Commercial Streets: Rev. Phinehas Stowe is president, and Rev. E. M. Buyrn, chaplain. It is doing an important service for seamen.

The Boston Episcopal Mission for Seamen, Rev John T. Burrill, rector, has been instrumental to a very gratifying extent in meeting the sailors' spiritual necessities, and in providing for their temporal wants. Services are held at the chapel every Sunday, both in the morning and evening: there is also a weekly prayer-meeting.

Free Church of St. Mary's, Rev. J. P. Robinson, rector. Sunday service: morning prayer and service at quarter-past ten, A.M.; evening prayer and sermon at half-past seven, P.M.; and an evening prayer and lecture on Friday evening. Sunday school: two sessions, beginning at nine, A.M., and half-past two, P.M. The Sunday school continues to enjoy its wonted prosperity, under excellent and efficient teachers.

Shipwrecked and destitute seamen have ever found sympathy and aid in St. Mary's. The ladies of the Sailors' Aid Society have by their efforts enabled the rector to assist many persons and families.

The American Unitarian Association was organized in 1824, and incorporated in 1847. The rooms of the association and depository are at No. 26 Chauncy Street. The Hon. John G. Palfrey is president.

CHAPTER XXI.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING. — GREAT ORGAN.



THIS elegant edifice, the Homestead of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is located on Tremont Street, between Bromfield Street and Montgomery Place, nearly opposite the Tremont House. It is built of Concord

granite, with a front of fifty-five feet on Tremont Street, extending on Bromfield Street ninety feet: it is three stories high, and is an ornament to that part of the city. Its style is the Renaissance, a peculiar style of decoration revived by Raphael in the pontificate of Leo X., resulting from, but freer than, the antique: popular in Europe, and becoming so in this country. The front façade is separated into three divisions, and is imposing. The centre is decorated with an order of coupled columns, repeated in pilasters behind, and carried through the three stories; Doric in the first, Ionic in the second, and Corinthian in the third. The whole façade is crowned by a rich composed cornice, surmounted by a central attic, as a pedestal for a handsome figure of Ceres cut in white granite, from the celebrated antique in the Vatican at Rome. The front angles are decorated with projecting piers, forming bases at the top of the first story for figures of Pomona and Flora.

The first story consists of stores, two fronting on Tremont Street, and the remaining four on Bromfield Street. The front staircase, ten feet in width, with marble steps, is carried up between the two stores on Tremont Street. Ascending the staircase, the second story is reached, which contains one of the exhibition-halls, fifty-one by fifty-seven feet, spanning the width of the building, and lighted by three large windows on each side. Besides

this hall, there are four large apartments to the west of it; two for the library, and two for the offices of the superintendent and treasurer. The height of the rooms is seventeen feet in the clear. The third story is devoted to the principal exhibition-hall, which occupies nearly its whole length, and is seventy-seven feet nine inches long, fifty feet six inches wide, and twenty-six feet high. It has a stage recess of about ten by twenty-four feet, in the rear of which is a lobby, eleven by twenty-five feet, over which is a gallery the whole width of the hall.

The halls are finished and decorated in a style uniform with the exterior. The lower one has Ionic pilasters, and the ceiling and walls are panelled and ornamented with mouldings and drops. The upper hall has a beautiful coved ceiling, resting on a modillioned Ionic cornice, supported on enriched pilasters. The doorways are ornamented with rich architraves and pedimented heads. The hall is a very attractive one for lectures or concerts, and its beauty and location will doubtless cause it to be much in demand. The building was designed by G. J. F. Bryant, and Arthur Gilman.

Washburn & Co., occupying one of the stores on the first story of this new Horticultural Building, have just issued "The Amateur Cultivator's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden," which is really the most elegant and attractive book of the kind we have yet seen. It con-

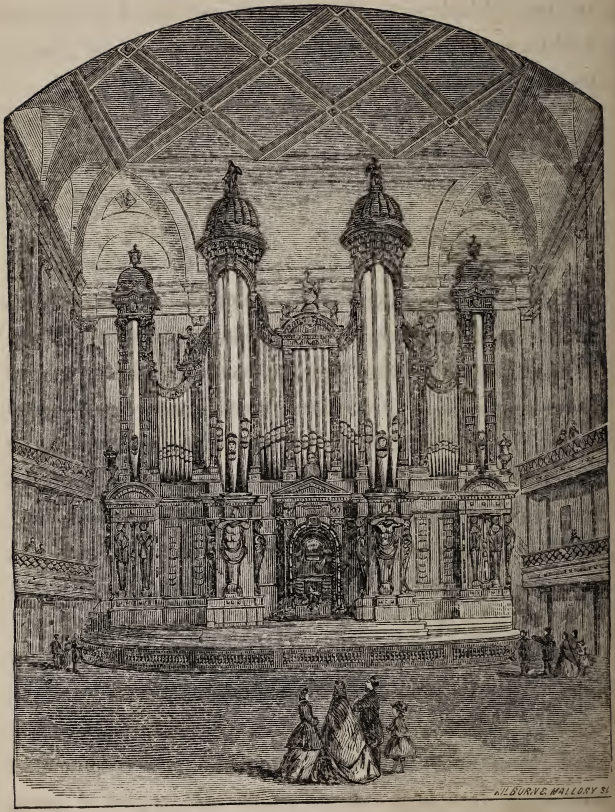
tains over fifty illustrations, with 128 pages of descriptive matter, with lists of prices of both seeds and plants, and will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada on the receipt of only twenty-five cents.

The GREAT ORGAN in the Music Hall, Winter Street, may truly be called one of the chief attractions of Boston. It was inaugurated on Monday evening, Nov. 2, 1863, and cost above fifty thousand dollars.

"In gazing upon the grand case of the instrument, or the organ-house (*orgel-gehäuse*), as the Germans call it, the first impression is that of perfect symmetry and harmony, both in its component parts and its relations to the hall. The structure may be generally divided into two grand parts; the upper portion containing the pipes, and the lower portion, or base, supporting the many columns. The façade, which is about fifty feet wide, shows four grand towers, two of which are circular, and stand boldly out from the centre, coming forward eighteen feet upon the stage, the wings falling towards two smaller and square towers." In height, from platform to the summit of the tower, it measures sixty feet.

"The breath of this mighty instrument is furnished by twelve pairs of bellows, which are operated by water-power."

The organ is played by a competent performer, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from twelve, M., to one, P.M.


W.H. BURKE. MALLORY SC

CHAPTER XXII.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — SONS OF TEMPERANCE. — WASHINGTONIAN HOME. — HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.

The New-England Historic-Genealogical Society. — This society was incorporated March 18, 1845. At the close of the first year, it was composed of thirty-seven members, most of whom were among our first citizens. It has increased gradually, and now consists of four hundred. The late Charles Ewer, Esq., one of the five originators, was the first president. They hold their meetings in a fine, spacious room, at No. 13 Bromfield Street, which is generally open from nine, A.M., till the evening.

The society principally depends on a regular annual assessment for defraying its incidental expenses; and on donations for its books, documents, &c. It has met with a most liberal encouragement; and although it commenced with a few rare and antique works and neglected pamphlets, yet at the monthly meeting, Oct. 3, 1866, the

librarian reported 6,786 bound volumes, and 20,242 pamphlets of various kinds belonging to the library. Among these are twenty bound volumes of the Direct Tax, 1798, for Massachusetts, precious for the certainty of facts concerning our citizens and their estates at that time; also 170 volumes of family genealogy; and 159 town histories, which are next in value as it regards ancestry. Rymer's Fœdera, in nineteen folio volumes, and a fine selection of works on heraldry, might be named; also a curious old manuscript volume in parchment, beautifully executed, of chants, the musical notes in square, or angular forms, — a choral work from a Florence monastery. There are a few articles for the nucleus of a museum, such as a piece of a statue from the Greek temple of Bacchus, in Candia, overthrown by an earthquake six hundred years before Christ, presented to the society by G. Mountfort, Esq., United-States Consul; also a fragment of the timber of an ancient ship, discovered on the eastern shore of Cape Cod, supposed to have been buried in the sands for more than two centuries, of which an account may be seen in the New-England Historic and Genealogical Register.

Membership is obtained upon a written nomination of the candidate by some member of the society; and after an election the acceptance must be in writing, wherein some notice of his descent is requested, when conve-

nient. On the death of a member, his character is noticed by the historiographer at the monthly meeting, and a more or less extended account of his life is given. From this department, which has been conducted with much research and ability, they are supplied with many valuable pieces of biography dear to friends, and nowhere else to be found out of the archives.

The publication of the New-England Historic and Genealogical Register, under the auspices of this society, is in itself a lasting monument of their success and usefulness. It is a vast reservoir of historical and genealogical facts touching New England, and this year will complete twenty volumes.

Sons of Temperance. — Few strangers visit Boston who are not members of some of the affiliated societies of the present day. From the masonic institution, or rather in consequence of it, numerous other societies, based on principles similar to theirs, but having some specific object to which their attention was more particularly given, have been organized. Two among these, the Odd Fellows, with their system of weekly benefits to sick members, and the Sons of Temperance, making the total-abstinence pledge their prominent feature, have become the most numerous ; and few cities or large towns in the United States are without a Division of Sons of Temperance. Ladies are admitted to their meetings, but

are not counted as members. In this city, they are quite numerous, having in their connection about two thousand members, and a larger number of ladies; while there are more than ten thousand members in the State of Massachusetts.

Active exertions are being made by them at the present time to build for their use a hall worthy of the great cause they are banded together to perpetuate; and we hope before many years to present to our readers an engraving of a building devoted to their uses, which will be an ornament to our city. The names of those earnest in this matter, and, active in promoting the interests of this order, are a guaranty that what is done will be well done. Their principal officers for the present year are, Isaac W. May, G. W. P.; Samuel W. Hodges, G. Scribe.

The WASHINGTONIAN HOME, which is represented on the following page, is located at No. 887 Washington Street, near the corner of Dover Street. It was originally organized Nov. 5, 1857, and incorporated March 26, 1859. It is an asylum for inebriates, and for those unfortunates who require some extraneous assistance to enable them to break the ties with which the appetite for stimulants has bound them; and is conducted on a principle peculiar to itself.

It was originally started by a few philanthropic and considerate men, who thought this class, so susceptible

to temptation, needed proper seclusion until the immediate effects of stimulants could be removed, and afterwards such care and influences as would appeal to the higher and nobler motives of their nature to complete



the work of reformation. It commenced in a most humble way, with very small resources and limited accommodations; but such was the success attending it from its commencement, that it has been obliged to change its

location for more extensive accommodations .three times within the first six years of its existence; and already finds its present building insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of its patients, of which it has already had very many, principally from Boston and other parts of the State, but including a large number from almost all the other States, and the British Provinces. A very large proportion of its graduates are now regarded as thoroughly reformed men.

Patients are expected to pay in proportion to their ability, and the accommodations enjoyed. An annual sum is appropriated by the Legislature, which is employed in the support of a certain number of free patients, who, however, must be residents of Massachusetts.

Confinement is not resorted to, except in extreme cases; and it is the aim of the conductors of the institution to render a residence within it agreeable, by surrounding the patient, as far as possible, with the comforts and enjoyments of a home. The gentlemen who have so far conducted the institution have every reason to believe, from the success attending it, that the method they have adopted is the best, if not the only true, method for dealing with this large and unfortunate class.

Much of its success is owing to the affection entertained for the Home by those who have been benefited by it, and to their enthusiastic efforts in its behalf; and

much also to the unwearied labors of its intelligent and Christian superintendent, Dr. Albert Day, whose name is inseparably identified with the most successful attempts at the reformation of the inebriate.

Baldwin-Place Home for Little Wanderers. — This institution was incorporated March 24, 1865. It is in every sense an outgrowth of Christian charity. Ten good men felt that something must be done for the perishing poor children of the city. They found, upon examination, that thousands of them were growing up in utter destitution and ignorance, and that more than fifteen hundred were annually carted off to the prisons of the city. These facts were of fearful significance, showing the uselessness of endeavoring to reform adult criminals while their ranks were so largely recruited each year from the neglected little ones of the streets. Hitherto strangers to each other, but impelled by a common impulse, these gentlemen came together. Their deliberations resulted in the giving of fifty thousand dollars. With this amount a building was purchased, and, through the generous cooperation of the churches, fitted up and furnished. The preamble to its constitution details specifically the reasons for organizing, and the beneficent objects they had in view. One object was that of placing homeless children in homes. In less than one year after its organization, it secured homes for over three hundred; and very

nearly one-half thus located have thus far been received from cities and villages outside of Boston. The institution is therefore not local in its operations: it invites homeless children from all New England.

It was felt also that no creed should be stamped upon its charities; hence five leading denominations of Christians are represented on its board of managers; and such are its provisions, that no one denomination can ever obtain other than its proportionate power in the management of the institution. The public has therefore the guaranty that its offerings will be judiciously expended, without reference to color, nationality, or creed.

The first anniversary of this institution was held May 22, 1866. From the annual report presented on that occasion, we learn that over seven hundred destitute children were received, clothed, fed, and otherwise cared for, during the year. Its work is divided into three departments.

1st, Every homeless child is provided with a carefully selected Christian home, no matter where the child comes from. In regard to the homes provided, it may be added that children are not put in them as servants. Every person who takes one is compelled to treat it as a member of his family, bring it up to some useful occupation, and give it the advantages of a good common school education. Then, in the neighborhood where they are

located, agents are appointed to look after them, and see that they are cared for, and make changes when they become necessary.

2d, A large class of poor but worthy mothers are made beggars by their little children. They cannot take them when they go to seek or do work; nor leave them at home, because they have no one to care for them. To benefit this class, the institution has opened a large nursery, where the mother may leave her little ones during the day, go out and do her day's work, and obtain them again at night. Much suffering is prevented, and great good is being done, in this way.

3d, There are thousands of children in the city who cannot go to the public schools. Their rags and poverty shut them out. They are unable to pay for an education; and such is their poverty, that they cannot avail themselves of a gratis one. The institution is gathering in this class of children, giving them food and clothing, and, with the bread of charity, giving them also food for the mind.

Various religious meetings are also held in the institution, to which the poor of the city are urged to come.

Rev. R. G. Toles is the superintendent.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BOSTON HOTELS. — CHARITIES. — FIRE-TELEGRAPH.

An interesting subject of inquiry to the traveller, as he approaches a strange city, is, at what house of entertainment he shall stop. When after his arrival, rested and refreshed, he moves through its apartments in ineffectual search of occupation for his mind (for neither our hotels nor our railway stations are made too cheerful or attractive), his imagination recurs to the probable experiences of parents, kindred, or friends who may have been in the place before him. It would be a difficult task, out of the materials we possess, to present any complete historical sketch of the inns and ordinaries of Boston in early, or even more recent days; but a few of those of most note deserve some mention.

Mr. Drake tells us, that in 1634, Samuel Cole opened the first tavern. It was situated on the west side of Merchants' Row, about midway between Dock Square and State, then King Street. Others soon followed; and we find frequent allusion made before 1700, to the State Arms in King Street, corner of what is now Exchange

Street; Ship, in Ann Street, 1666; King's Arms, kept by Thomas Venner, on Fore Street; King's Head, 1691, Scarlett's Wharf, near Fleet Street; Red Lion, near Richmond Street, 1666–1766; Castle, 1675–1693, on Mackerel Lane, now Congress Street; and the Green-dragon Tavern, on Union Street, 1696–1824.

After 1700, we find the Blue Anchor; Star, in Hanover Street; Swan, 1708; Queen's Head, 1732, near Fleet Street; the Bight of Logan, now "Bite," on Dock Square; Cross, corner of Cross and Ann Streets, 1732; Crown Coffee House, foot of King Street, 1724; Bunch of Grapes, 1724, King, corner of Kilby Street; Royal Exchange, King, corner of Exchange Street, 1727; Admiral Vernon, 1743–1745, corner of King Street and Merchants' Row; Red Cross, 1746; Salutation, 1731, on Ship Street, so called from its sign of two men, in the fashionable dress of the times, meeting, and shaking hands; British Coffee House, King Street, above Merchants' Row; Cromwell's Head, 1760, School Street; King's Arms, or George's Tavern, on the Neck, near Roxbury line, where the General Court sate in 1721; Holland's, corner of Howard Street, afterwards Pemberton House; Swan, Cornhill, 1755; White Horse, Hayward Place, 1724–1760; Three Horse Shoes, near Common Street, 1744–1775; Swan, South End, 1784; Indian Queen, Bromfield Street, and Golden Ball.

Of the above, the State Arms, King Street, in 1653, was noted as the place where the magistrates used to resort. The ship, corner of Clark and Ann Streets, was kept by Vials in 1666; and there, on the evening of the 18th of January of that year, Sir Robert Carr, the royal commissioner, made merry with his friends. It was Saturday evening, and by the laws of that period a part of the Sabbath; and carousing there at such a time was a penal offence. Being arrested by Arthur Mason, constable, he remonstrated at so great an indignity to the king's representative; but Mason replied that he should have arrested the king himself had he been there, and broken the law. About seven o'clock, Sept. 5, 1769, the patriot James Otis, who had posted the commissioners of customs for some similar affront to himself, entered the British Coffee House, standing on King Street, on the site of the Massachusetts Bank, where Robinson, one of the commissioners, was sitting in company with a number of army, navy, and revenue officers. An altercation took place; blows were interchanged, and Mr. Otis was seriously injured by a blow on the head with a brass candlestick, from the effects of which he never completely recovered. The Royal Exchange, on a portion of the site of the Merchants' Bank, was long among the most prominent of the taverns; and auction-sales and business-meetings often took place there. Near the

market was the Roebuck Inn. The house of most historical interest, from having been the headquarters and place of most frequent resort of the Liberty Boys in the troublous times preceding the Revolution, was the Green-dragon Tavern, on Union Street, for a long period owned by St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons, to whom the estate still belongs.

For a long period after the town was settled, strangers arrived for the most part by sea; and the inns were near the water. But, as the population increased, the roads were more travelled; and, about the middle of the last century, public conveyances came in vogue. With them sprang up such taverns as are still found in country places. The Eastern-stage House, on Ann Street, between Cross and Centre Streets, the Elm-street House, City Tavern on Brattle Street, Earl's on Hanover Street, were all famous in their day for fine teams of horses and merry drivers; none surpassing in speed or pleasantry whips who averaged ten miles an hour on the Portsmouth Road.

The French Revolution brought to Boston its share of *emigrés*, and likewise a taste for French cooking; and, early in the present century, Julien established a celebrated eating-house on Milk Street. The service was on silver, and the guest himself selected from the capacious larder hung round with a tempting display of birds and

venison, or viands more substantial. On Congress and Devonshire Streets, near State Street, was built, about the year 1804, the largest hotel, up to that time, in the country, — the Boston Exchange. It was consumed by fire in 1818. Henry Clay was stopping there, and it is said he was engaged in his favorite game of cards when the fire broke out. He carried his cards to the sidewalk, and as the light of the fire showed what they were, he remarked to his companion, in a tone expressive of his disappointment at not being permitted to finish the game, that he held three white aces, the best hand in the pack. Mr. Hallowell's house on Batterymarch Street, became the Sun Tavern. The Commercial Coffee House, near by, on Milk Street, was large and liberally patronized. Hatch's house, opposite the Common, near West Street, the Pearl-street House, the Lion, and the Lamb, have all passed away; but the Marlborough and Adams on Washington Street, Pavilion on Tremont Street, Albion on Beacon Street, Bromfield on Bromfield Street, American on Hanover Street, New England on Clinton Street, Merrimack on Merrimack Street, Massachusetts on Endicott Street, Hancock on Court Square, Quincy on Brattle Street, all good houses, have taken their place.

Of the more expensive class, the Tremont House, opened in 1830, the Revere, on Bowdoin Square, have

each in turn started a new era in hotel accommodation. Both were long under the charge of Mr. Paran Stevens, who at the same time leased the Fifth-avenue Hotel in New York, and Continental in Philadelphia. Parker's marble palace, on School Street, is kept on a different plan from the rest; the charges for board and lodging being distinct. Young's Hotel, Cornhill Court, on the same plan, is also much resorted to for social and festal purposes, political gatherings, and business meetings. Though not in the city, the Taft House, at Point Shirley, is widely known for its exquisite game dinners. So many people reside at a distance from their places of business, that innumerable restaurants, eating-houses, and confectioneries, are to be found in the central parts of the city. These are too numerous for any list to be attempted. There are also many large buildings where apartments can be had, either with or without accommodations for food; such as the Coolidge House, Pelham Hotel, Evans House, and Winthrop House, 34 Bowdoin Street, corner of Allston.

Charities. — The curiosity of the intelligent stranger will be naturally attracted to our institutions and associations for the relief of want. Several of these, and amongst them the Massachusetts and City General Hospitals, the McLean Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville, and Washingtonian Home, have been already men-

tioned. Besides these, the City Lunatic Asylum, at South Boston, soon to be located at Winthrop; the Hospital for Women and Children, on Pleasant Street; the Good Samaritan, on McLean Street; the Carney Catholic, at South Boston; the Ryan, or Channing Home for Incurables, on South Street; the State, on Rainsford Island; the Naval and Marine, at Chelsea; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, on Charles Street, — are the most important. Contagious diseases are treated at the Small-pox Hospital near the south city stables, at Rainsford Island, or at Deer Island. There have been during the war many houses and hospitals for soldiers, of which the Home in Springfield Street has been most generously supported. These will soon be closed. A large fund is accumulating for a Lying-in Hospital, which amounts to nearly a hundred thousand dollars. Institutions for chronic cases, paralytics, foundlings, and consumptive patients, are thought by some to be needed, although the latter class are in part provided for by Dr. Cutler's private retreat on Vernon Street.

At No. 18 Kneeland Street, and No. 32 Rutland Street, are Refuges for females. Missions for relief and reform are established at No. 144 Hanover Street, and at No. 80 North Street; and for mariners at No. 247 North Street. At No. 16 Tremont Temple, at the Homes for the Destitute, No. 24 Kneeland Street, St. Stephen's, Pur-

chase Street, and at the City Temporary, No. 36 Charles Street, numbers find board or lodging, aid in regaining their homes or in finding employment. Another institution has been established on Sudbury Street for similar objects.

The Asylum for the Blind, at South Boston, with which is connected the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, are under the charge of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the eminent philanthropist. The Old Ladies' Home, by the water, near Charles Street, has over one hundred inmates, and that for Aged Men, established in 1861, about twenty-four: one for colored females, on the Back Bay, is nearly ready for occupation. Asylums for children are numerous. Of these, are the Farm School, at Thompson's Island; Female Orphan, Washington Street; Children's Friend, Rutland Street; St. Vincent's, Camden Street; Church Home, Charles Street; and the Baldwin-place Home for Little Wanderers, already noticed. There is at Newton a refuge for juvenile offenders, and truants are sent to Deer Island. At Roxbury is the House of the Angel Guardian, with about five hundred pupils. At Deer Island are the City Alms-house, House of Industry, House of Reformation, and a Small-pox Hospital. At South Boston, the House of Correction. On Gallop's Island, accommodation has been prepared for persons coming from infected ships or

places. The State institutions, besides the State Prison at Charlestown, and Hospital at Rainsford Island, mentioned elsewhere, are three Lunatic Asylums, at Northampton, Worcester, and Taunton; three alms-houses, at Monson, Bridgewater, and Tewksbury; the Reform School for boys, at Westborough, for girls at Lancaster, and two School Ships. As these institutions are filled as much from Boston as from other parts of the State, they are thus briefly alluded to. They are under the care of the board of State charities. Dr. Wheelwright, the agent, has an office in the State House. One hundred thousand dollars is expended annually through this board for the non-settlement poor who are sick, and too ill to be removed to an alms-house. Under the State-aid Acts, large sums are distributed to the families of those who served in the late war.

The other agencies for the relief of the poor at their own homes are numerous. The overseers of the poor, who have trust funds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars in value, and liberal appropriations from the city council, relieve all who have settlements in the city, now including soldiers who have served on its quota. They relieve also destitute persons having settlements elsewhere in the State, at the expense of the settlement towns.

Where education is so general, and, amongst our native-

born population, the average capital for each inhabitant exceeds two thousand dollars, and where industrial employments are varied and prosperous, the proportion of the helpless poor is naturally small; and even these are, for the most part, supported by their relatives and friends, by churches, or mutual-aid societies. But the numbers here, born abroad, infirm, aged, or helpless, impose a heavy if not unwelcome burthen on the charity of the city. This has led to the organization of various societies for their relief, through whose agency large sums are distributed.

Of these we can notice only the more considerable. The Provident Association, No. 284 Washington Street; the Howard Benevolent; Young Men's Benevolent; many church and city missions, including the esteemed Father Cleveland's; the Fatherless and Widows', Widows' and Singlewomen's, Female Samaritan, British, Irish, Hibernian, Scotch, Scandinavian, Boston Episcopal Charitable; and mutual aid societies, such as the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Massachusetts Charitable, — are some of the chief. The Industrial aid Society, for finding employment for the poor, having its offices under the church on Bowdoin Square, and the Needlewoman's Friend Society, on Channing Place, are also among the principal. The Warren-street Chapel, the Old South Chapel on Chambers Street, and the Young Mens' Chris-

tian Association at the Tremont Temple, exert a happy religious and moral influence over the poor.

To enable these various societies to work in concert, prevent imposition, and extend every possible and reasonable assistance to the deserving, the city council, in December, 1864, authorized, on condition that thirty thousand dollars should be contributed at large, the erection of a central relief building, in which the overseers, and such of the charitable societies as might desire it, or would be accommodated, should be under the same roof. Opportunity will thus be afforded to sensible persons engaged in the duty of almsgiving, to confer, compare opinions, and to further in concert plans for the relief of new forms of distress. It will admit of the system of registration and investigation, and those in need can be more speedily made again dependent on their own exertions and resources. In the same building, it might be wished that the Board of State Charities and Alien Commissioners should also have their offices. It would be of advantage to have near it the City Temporary Home, now in Charles Street, where food is furnished to the destitute, and lodgings to women and children who are homeless.

Medical advice is given, and surgical operations are performed gratuitously, at the hospitals; and at the Boston Dispensary, on Bennett Street, on several days in the

week, medicines are also distributed to the poor; and its physicians attend at their dwellings without charge.

The Fire-alarm Telegraph. — The system of telegraphic fire alarm was originated by Dr. William F. Channing, of Boston, and Moses G. Farmer, of Salem.

As early as 1845, Dr. Channing, in a lecture delivered before the Smithsonian Institute, suggested the employment of the telegraph as a means of giving alarms of fire.

In 1848, the subject was brought before the city government of Boston by the mayor; and two machines for striking the city bells from a distance, by means of the telegraph, were constructed under the direction of Moses G. Farmer, Esq., one of the ablest and most ingenious telegraphic engineers in the country. One of these machines was placed in the belfry of the Boston City Hall, and connected with the line of telegraphs extending to New York; and the telegraph-operator in New York, by tapping on the key, struck the bell on the City Hall several times, thereby causing a false alarm of fire in Boston. This was the first exhibition of the capacities of the fire-alarm telegraph.

In 1851, the city government of Boston appropriated ten thousand dollars to test the system. The construction and mechanical arrangements were intrusted to the charge of Mr. Moses G. Farmer, and during the next year were brought by him into successful operation.

The fire-alarm office is situated in the dome of the City Hall. From this point, wires radiate to all parts of the city. At the present time, seventy-five signal stations, or boxes, plainly numbered, are located at convenient points about the city, and are in communication with the central office by means of the wires, which being constantly charged with electricity, are ready to communicate an alarm at any moment. This is done by simply turning a crank, which starts the instrument in the box, and telegraphs its number to the central office, and continues to repeat its number as long as the crank is turned. The operator on duty at the City Hall receives upon a register the number thus transmitted, and communicates it to the firemen by striking upon all the alarm-bells, of which there are upwards of thirty. To illustrate the striking of the bells for an alarm of fire, we give the two following numbers, — 24 and 175. To announce No. 24, the operator at the central station strikes upon the alarm-bells two blows, and after a pause of two or three seconds, four blows more, thus indicating the number (24) of the box mentioned. This is repeated six or eight times until the firemen are sufficiently notified of the locality of the fire. For box 175, the bells would strike one, seven, and five blows, with proper intervals, and repeated as long as necessary.

To indicate the true time for the city, a single blow is

struck simultaneously upon all of the alarm-bells, at precisely twelve o'clock of each day. Joseph B. Stearns, Esq., is the superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph, aided by Charles A. Stearns, and three other assistants.

In 1858, the city government authorized the construction of a police telegraph, which was built under the superintendence of Joseph B. Stearns, and connects by telegraph-lines the office of the chief of police with the police-stations in the different parts of the city. This is used for police purposes only, and is operated at the different stations.


Map of the
VICINITY OF BOSTON.
Engraved for the Boston Gazette Book.
BOSTON
CHELSEA
WINTHROP
CHARLESTOWN
CAMBRIDGE
SOMERVILLE
MEDFORD
MALDEN
MELROSE
EVERETT
LYNN
SWAMPSCOTT
NAHANT
SALEM
MARBLEHEAD
BEVERLY
DANVERS
READING
WILMINGTON
BILLERICA
CARLISLE
BEDFORD
CONCORD
LEXINGTON
WOBURN
WINCHESTER
STONEHAM
MELROSE
WAKEFIELD
LYNNFIELD
SAUGUS
LINCOLN
WALTHAM
BELMONT
WATERTOWN
NEWTON
WESTON
NATICK
NEEDHAM
WELLESLEY
DOVER
MEDFIELD
DEDHAM
WEST DEDHAM
MILTON
QUINCY
BRAINTREE
HINGHAM
HULL
Broad Sound
Quincy Bay
Boston Harbor
Light House Channel
Scale of Miles

Boston and Vicinity.



CHAPTER XXIV.

CAMBRIDGE. — OLD FORTIFICATIONS, HARVARD INSTITUTE, GORE HALL, WASHINGTON HOUSE, RIEDESEL HOUSE, WASHINGTON ELM. — MOUNT AUBURN.

TAKING the cars from Bowdoin Square, it takes but a short time to be landed in Cambridge. At the corner of Inman Street stands an old mansion, shaded by noble trees, and with an ample lawn in front. Previous to the Revolution it was owned and occupied by Ralph Inman, a wealthy tory, who was unceremoniously dispossessed, and his fine house assigned as head quarters to the redoubtable General Putnam. The street which leads up to the side entrance of the house perpetuates the name of its original owner.

The ridge of land called Dana Hill, which is approached by an almost imperceptible ascent, forms the natural boundary between the "Port" and "Old Cambridge." On the summit of this ridge, on the right hand side of the road, was located one of the chain of redoubts erected by the Americans at the outset of the revolution. Traces of it have been visible within a very few years, but they are now obliterated in the march of improvement — that

same spirit of progress which made it necessary to cut a road through another old fort, a little beyond the one just mentioned, on the opposite side of the way. The land never having been required for building purposes, *this* redoubt continued in a good state of preservation, and its embankment and fosse were plainly distinguishable.

Still following the "Main Street," it is not long before



the turrets of Gore Hall — the library building of the university — come in sight, and a side glimpse of the other college buildings is obtained through the trees.

The UNIVERSITY LIBRARY is divided into four depart-

ments, viz., Theological, Medical, Law, and College; which last, besides books in all other departments of learning, embraces also an extensive collection of works on theology, medicine, and law.

The Theological Library is in Divinity Hall. Persons entitled to its privileges must be connected with the divinity school. Number of books, about 16,000. They consist of valuable select works, principally in modern theology, with some of the early Fathers.

The Medical Library is in the Medical College in Boston. It is placed there for the convenience of students attending the medical lectures. The number of books is about 2,000.

The Law Library is in Dane Hall. It is designed for the officers and students of the law school. Number of books, about 13,000. It contains most of the valuable works in English and American law, and in the civil law, together with a variety of others, by writers of France, Germany, and Spain.

Gore Hall is of recent construction. The outer walls of the building are of rough Quincy granite, laid in regular courses, with hammered-stone buttresses, towers, pinnacles, drip-stones, &c. It is in the form of a Latin cross, the extreme length of which externally is one hundred and forty feet, and through the transept eighty-one and a half feet.

The interior contains a hall one hundred and twelve feet long, and thirty-five feet high, with a vaulted ceiling supported by twenty ribbed columns. The spaces between the columns and side-walls are divided by partitions into stalls or alcoves for books, above and below the gallery.

The public library is for the common use of the whole University, in this respect differing from the other branches of the University library; and it may be consulted, during library hours, by all persons, whether connected with the University or not. The total number of books is about 116,000; of which 1,000 belong to the Boylston Medical Library, in immediate connection with it. In term time (excepting Christmas Day, New-Year's Day, Fast Day, the 4th of July, and the two recesses), the library is open, on the first five secular days of the week, from nine, A.M., till one, P.M., and from two, P.M., till five, P.M., or till sunset, when that is before five. In the summer vacation, it is open from nine to one o'clock every Monday; and, in the winter vacation, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday during the same hours. The total number of books in the libraries of the University is about 167,500. All persons who wish to have access to the library, or to bring their friends to see it, are expected to make their visits on the days and within the hours above named.

University Hall is a handsome granite edifice, and

contains the old chapel, lecture-rooms, &c. Besides the large halls occupied by the undergraduates, there are Divinity Hall, appropriated to theological students, Museum of Zoölogy, Harvard Hall, Appleton Chapel, Boylston Hall, &c. A large observatory is furnished with one of the largest and finest telescopes in the world. The Legislative Government is vested in a corporation, which consists of the president and six fellows, and a board of overseers, composed of the president and treasurer, *ex officiis*, together with thirty others, elected by the alumni. The faculty of instruction, embracing the professional and scientific schools, consists of the president, forty-five professors, five tutors, and several teachers. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred at the close of a course of four years' study. There are very liberal funds appropriated to the support of students who require assistance in the prosecution of their studies. The term of study for the divinity school is three years; that of the law school, two years. The law school, which enjoys a high repute, was established in 1817. The lectures to the medical students are delivered at the Massachusetts Medical College, in Boston. A degree of M. D. is conferred only upon those students who have attended the courses of lectures, and spent three years under the tuition of a regular physician.

From an ancient manuscript copy of "THE LAWES AND ORDERS OF HARVARD COLLEDGE" agreed upon April 2, 1655, we take the following: —

Every one shall so exercise himselfe in reading the Scriptures twice every day that he shall bee ready to give account of his proficiency therein, both in theoreticall observations of Language & Logicke, & in practicall & Spirituall truths as his Tutor shall require, according to their severall standings respectively. Seeing the entrance of the word gives Light. Psal. 119. 130.

All Students shall eschew the profanation of God's holy Name, Attributes, Word, or Ordinances & Times of worship and in the publique assemblyes they shall carefully eschew whatsoever may shew any contempt or neglect thereof and be ready to give an account to their Tutors of their profitting & to use such helpes of storing themselves with knowledge, as their Tutors shall direct.

The foundation of Harvard University is one of the most honorable events in the history of Massachusetts. In 1636, six years only after the settlement of Boston, the General Court appropriated four hundred pounds for the establishment of a school or college at Cambridge, then called Newtown. When we consider the scantiness of the colonial resources, and the value of money at that time, the allowance appears no less than munificent. The colonial records mention this appropriation in the follow-

ing terms: "The court agreed to give four hundred pounds towards a school or college, whereof two hundred pounds be paid the next year, and two hundred pounds when the work is finished, and the next court to appoint where and what building." The colonists were then involved in the Pequod war. Savage says the sum was "equal to a year's rate of the whole colony." But the college owes its existence in fact — for it is doubtful whether the legislature would have carried their plans beyond the establishment of a grammar school — to the liberality of an English clergyman, the Rev. John Harvard, who died in Charlestown in 1638. Very little is known respecting this benefactor of learning. His birthplace, even, cannot be ascertained. He was, however, a man of education, having graduated at Cambridge University, England: he preached in Charlestown, where he died about a year after his arrival in the country. Harvard left by will one-half of his estate, about £800, to the school which the legislature had established in Newtown. His bequest gave a vigorous impetus to the new establishment, and the General Court at once determined to erect it into a college, to be called Harvard, in commemoration of its benefactor; while in honor of the classic seat of learning in the mother country, where so many of the colonists had been educated, the name of Newtown was changed to that of Cambridge. "It pleased God," says a contempo-

rary writer, "to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard (a godly gentleman and lover of learning then living among us) to give one half of his estate towards the erection of a college, and all his library."

"When," says Edward Everett, in his address delivered at the erection of a monument to John Harvard, in the graveyard at Charlestown, September 26, 1828, "we think of the mighty importance, in our community, of the system of public instruction, and regard the venerable man whom we commemorate as the first to set the example of contributing liberally for the endowment of places of education, (an example faithfully imitated in this region in almost every succeeding age,) we cannot, as patriots, admit that any honor which it is in our power to pay to his memory is beyond his desert."

The impulse given by John Harvard's generosity placed the permanence of the college out of danger. Four years after Harvard's death, a class graduated, whose finished education reflected the highest credit on their alma mater. The university became the pride of the colony. English youths were sent hither to receive their education. The legislature continued its guardianship and care, and aided it by timely donations, while private individuals, animated by the spirit and example of Harvard, poured their contributions and bequests into its treasury. It was richly endowed, and in resources, buildings, library, and profes-

sorships it takes precedence of all other institutions of learning in the country.

The annual commencement still attracts crowds, and is regarded with interest; and for two centuries it was to Cambridge, Boston, and its environs the great event of the year. It gathered together all the dignitaries, all the learning, and all the beauty and fashion of the land. The university comprises a department for under graduates and schools of theology, law, and medicine. A most important addition to the educational advantages of Cambridge was the founding of the Scientific School, in 1848, by Hon. Abbott Lawrence, with a fund of fifty thousand dollars, which has since been largely increased. In this school, young men who have not received a classical education can be fitted for various departments of business, as chemists, civil engineers, navigators, &c.

On the left, opposite Gore Hall, is seen a large, square, old-fashioned house, at a little distance from the street, which was built by Mr. Apthorp, who was a native of Boston, but received his education at the university of Cambridge, in England, where he took orders, and received the appointment of missionary to the newly-established church in this place. He is said to have been a very ambitious man, and to have had his eye upon a bishopric, which he fondly hoped would be established in New England, having Cambridge for its centre, and himself the

metropolitan. It must be confessed that the stately mansion which was erected for his use, still styled "the BISHOP'S PALACE," far surpassing in pretensions the generality of houses at that day, gives some countenance to the traditionary report of his aristocratic predilections. But whatever may have been his expectations, they were doomed to disappointment, and his house — the same which, a few years after the departure of its original proprietor, received the haughty Burgoyne beneath its roof, not as a master, but as a discomfited prisoner of war — yet retains unmistakable traces of its former elegance.

Let the stranger stroll along the old road to Watertown — the Brattle Street of the moderns. Leaving the venerable Brattle mansion on the left, — now cast into the shade by the "Brattle House," erected on a portion of its once elegant domain, — and passing beyond the more thickly settled part of the village, he will find, on each side of the way, spacious edifices, belonging to some former day and generation; extensive gardens, farms, and orchards, evidently of no modern date; and trees whose giant forms were the growth of years gone by. Who built these stately mansions, so unlike the usual New England dwellings of ancient days, with their spacious lawns, shaded by noble elms, and adorned with shrubbery? Who were the proprietors of these elegant seats, which arrest the attention and charm the eye of the passing traveller?

Who were the original occupants of these abodes of aristocratic pride and wealth, — for such they must have been, — and whose voices waked the echoes in these lofty halls? A race of men which has passed away forever! *They are gone.* Their tombs are in a distant land; even their names have passed from remembrance; and nought remains to tell of their sojourn here save these stately piles, whose walls once echoed to the sound of pipe and harp,



and whose courts reverberated with the notes of their national anthem.

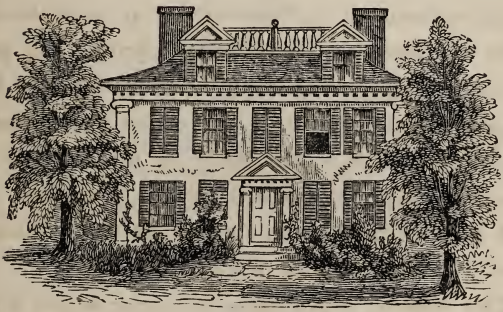
Prominent among these residences of the royalists of

olden time is that of Colonel John Vassall, which became in July, 1775, the head quarters of General Washington; an edifice even more elegant and spacious than its fellows, standing in the midst of shrubbery and stately elms, a little distance from the street, once the highway from Harvard University to Waltham. At this mansion, and at Winter Hill, Washington passed most of his time after taking command of the continental army, until the evacuation of Boston in the following spring. Its present owner is Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, widely known in the world of literature as one of the most gifted men of the age. It is a spot worthy of the residence of an American bard so endowed, for the associations which hallow it are linked with the noblest themes that ever awakened the inspiration of a child of song.

This mansion stands upon the upper of two terraces, which are ascended each by five stone steps. At each front corner of the house is a lofty elm, mere saplings when Washington beheld them, but now stately and patriarchal in appearance. Other elms, with flowers and shrubbery, beautify the grounds around it; while within, iconoclastic innovation has not been allowed to enter with its mallet and trowel, to mar the work of the ancient builder, and to cover with the vulgar stucco of modern art the carved cornices and panelled wainscots that first enriched it.

A few rods above the residence of Professor Longfel-

low is the house in which the Brunswick general, the Baron Riedesel, and his family were quartered, during the stay of the captive army of Burgoyne in the vicinity of Boston. Upon a window pane on the north side of the house may be seen the undoubted autograph of the accom-



plished Baroness Riedesel. It is an interesting memento, and preserved with great care.

Near the westerly corner of the Common, upon Washington Street, stands the Washington Elm, one of the ancient anakim of the primeval forest, older, probably, by half a century or more, than the welcome of Samoset to the white settlers, and is distinguished by the circumstance that beneath its broad shadow General Washington first

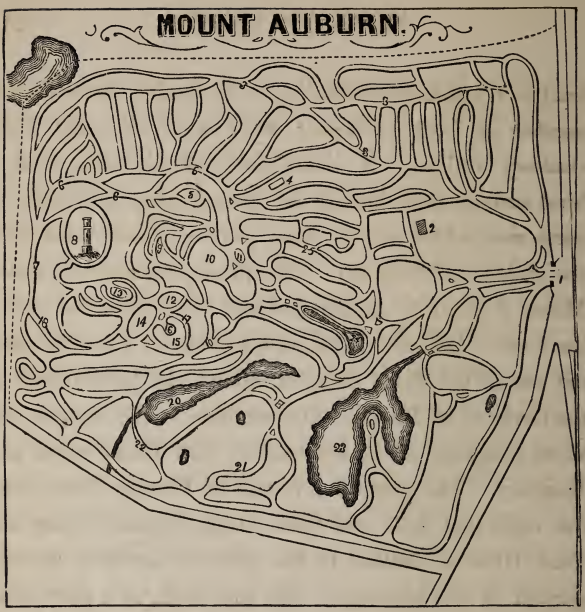
drew his sword as commander-in-chief of the continental army, on the morning of July 3d, 1775. Not far from here was the spot where public town meetings were held, and also the tree under which the Indian council fires were lighted more than two hundred years ago. When



the drum was used in Cambridge, instead of the bell, to summon the congregation to the place of worship, or to give warning of a savage enemy, the sound floated throughout those trailing limbs, that, could they but speak, would take a veteran's delight in telling of the past. May no unkind hand mar the last tree of the native forest.

Though it may have stood century after century, like a sentinel on duty, defying the lightning and the storm, still let it stand, an interesting and sacred memorial of the past and the present, and continue to be associated, for many years to come, with the history of our country. And let the illustrious name which it bears, and which it derives from one of the most important events in the life of the father of his country, preserve it to remind the coming generations of his invaluable services and labors.

Mount Auburn. — The cemetery of Mount Auburn, justly celebrated as the most interesting object of the kind in our country, is situated in Cambridge and Watertown, about four and a half miles from the city of Boston, and one and a quarter miles west of Harvard University. It includes upwards of one hundred acres of land, purchased at different times by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, extending from the main road nearly to the banks of Charles River. A portion of the land next to the road, and now under cultivation, once constituted the experimental garden of the society. A long watercourse between this tract and the interior woodland formed a natural boundary, separating the two sections. The inner portion, which was set apart for the purposes of a cemetery, is covered, throughout most of its extent, with a vigorous growth of forest trees, many of them of large size, and comprising an unusual variety of species. This



1. Road to Fresh Pond.
2. Chapel.
3. Spruce Avenue.
4. Public Lot.
5. Laurel Hill.
6. Walnut Avenue.
7. Mountain Avenue.
8. Mount Auburn Tower.
9. Dell Path.
10. Pine Hill.
11. Central Square.
12. Cedar Hill.
13. Harvard Hill.
14. Juniper Hill.
15. Temple Hill.
16. Rosemary Path.
17. Jasmine Path.
18. Chestnut Avenue.
19. Poplar Avenue.
20. Meadow Pond.
21. Lime Avenue.
22. Larch Avenue.
23. Garden Pond.
24. Forest Pond.
25. Central Avenue.

tract is beautifully undulating in its surface, containing a number of bold eminences, steep acclivities, and deep, shadowy valleys. A remarkable natural ridge, with a level surface, runs through the ground from south-east to north-west, which was for many years a favorite walk with the students of Harvard. The principal eminence, called Mount Auburn, is one hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of Charles River, and commands from its summit one of the finest prospects which can be obtained in the environs of Boston. On one side is the city, in full view, connected at its extremities with Charlestown and Roxbury. The serpentine course of Charles River, with the cultivated hills and fields rising beyond it, and the Blue Hills of Milton in the distance, occupies another portion of the landscape. On the north, at a very small distance, Fresh Pond appears, a handsome sheet of water, finely diversified by its woody and irregular shores. Country seats and cottages, in various directions, and especially those on the elevated land at Watertown, add much to the picturesque effect of the scene. On the summit of this elevation a tower has been erected, (of sufficient height to be seen above the surrounding trees,) to subserve the triple purpose of a landmark, to identify the spot, and for an observatory, commanding an uninterrupted view of the surrounding landscape of cities, towns, hills, farms, rivers, Massachusetts Bay, with its many

islands and shipping. The lantern or cupola of this tower is at least one hundred and eighty-five feet above Charles River.

The front entrance gate from Cambridge road is a design from an Egyptian model, and is masterly chiselled in granite, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars; and the cast iron picketed fence on that whole front line was erected at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars; a splendid chapel was completed within its grounds in 1848, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Strangers can receive on application to any trustee, or to the secretary, a permit to enter the cemetery with a carriage any day except Sundays and holidays; but without a vehicle, visitors are admitted without charge. The following *direct guide* through the cemetery is taken from "Dearborn's Guide through Mount Auburn," a book that may be procured at the entrance.

"The front line of the cemetery is east to west; and Central Avenue, fronting the gate, is from the north to the south. From the gate, advance in front up Central Avenue, and on the left, on an elevated plot, is the monument to Spurzheim, and a little farther is the metal bronzed statue of Bowditch, in a sitting posture; then turn to the west, into Chapel Avenue, and you see a beautiful monument erected to the memory of Dr. Sharp, and also a magnificent temple, appropriated to the sanctu-

ary services of the grave; pass on into Pine Avenue, and there are the Shaw and Dorr monuments; continue Pine Avenue to the north-west, which leads to Green Brier and Yarrow Paths, and there are the monuments to Fisher, Haughton, Fessenden, Channing, Curtis, Turner, Bangs, the sculptured child of Binney, Doane, Gossler, Allen, with numerous other pillars and obelisks to meet the eye; after this examination, turn into Heliotrope and Heath Paths, for sculpture of Gardner's child, monument of William Appleton, and the splendid mausoleum of two fronts to Dr. Binney; Armstrong, Shattuck's boy; pass into Fir Avenue at the west, and view the Magoun monument of mother and daughter; then turn to the south, where are the monuments to Torrey, Mrs. N. P. Willis, Bates, Lincoln, Pickens, and many others; pass through Fir Avenue to the south, crossing Spruce Avenue, curving to the south-east, and then turn to the right hand into Walnut Avenue, and at the right hand are Elder, Pilgrim, and Snowdrop Paths, on a north-west line, and view the elegantly carved temples of Cotting, Miles, Bush, Foss, Penniman, Shattuck, Farrar, Wolcott, Hartshorn, and others; return to Walnut Avenue, and pass through it, curving to the south, and view the monuments to Hicks, Worcester, Watson, and others; then turn to the left into Mountain Avenue, north-westerly, and ascend Mount Auburn's highest mound, one hundred and twenty-five feet above the

River Charles, from whence Boston and the surrounding country may be seen; then descend Mount Auburn on the south-east, through Hazel Path, curving round to the north, and view the Fuller monument; then pass on to Harvard Hill at the north-east; here the eye will greet the mausoleums to Andrews, Kirkland, Ashmun, Hoffman, and officers of Harvard University, and also to some of the students; descend into Rose Path, at the south-west, where are monuments of Scudder and Davis, encircling its base, to the eastward; then turn to the right hand into Sweet Brier Path, and continue to its south-east termination, and there is a mausoleum to Coffin; then turn to the left hand into Chestnut Avenue, and at its junction with Hawthorn Path is the Tremont Strangers' Tomb; continue north-west through Hawthorn Path, which leads to Cedar Hill, where are the monuments to Hildreth, Appleton, and others; from thence south-west, round Cedar Hill, is Ivy Path, which curves to the north, and at the end of this branch, a little to the west, is Consecration Dell, where are monuments to Stanton, Watts, Waterson, Leverett, Dana, &c.; leave Consecration Dell at its north-west corner, and pass into Vine Path, crossing Moss Path by the monument to Stearns, on to Central Square, where are monuments to Hannah Adams, Murray, and others; at the north-west of Central Square is Poplar Avenue, curving to the east; and there may be

seen mementoes to Warren Colburn, Sturgis, Choate, Munson, Mrs. Ellis, and others; then turn round to the left into the eastern line of Willow Avenue, curving round into its western line, and there are obelisks or mausoleums to McLellan, Williams, Buckingham, Randall, Chamberlain, Thayer, Tuckerman, Mrs. Gannett, Lowell, Mason, Howard, and others; leaving Willow Avenue at its southwest corner, turn to the right through Poplar Avenue into Alder Path, to the north, and see a monument to Wetmore, Greenleaf, and others; pass into Narcissus Path northerly, around Forest Pond, and view the monuments to Story, Webster, Oxnard, Rich, Durgin, Faxon, Winchester, and others; at the north curve of Forest Pond is Catalpa Path, on an east line to Indian Ridge Path, where those to Brimmer, Bond, Seaver, Greenleaf, Patterson, Wadsworth, Francis, Fearing, West, To my Mary, Stackpole, and others are erected; then return to Catalpa Path west, to Linden Path, near to Beach Avenue, where are monuments to Tappan, Thaxter, Raymond, and others; pass through Beach Avenue to the south, where are the monuments of Bigelow, Stone, Stevens, Coolidge, Putnam, &c.; then turn round to the right hand into Central Avenue, where are the monuments of Harnden, Gibbs, Phelps, Peck, Burges, Abbe, Clary, and the sculptured watch dog of Perkins; turn to the left hand into Cypress Avenue, where the Bible monument of Gray may be seen on

Hibiscus Path, and a little south is the Coggswell monument; then turn to the left, easterly, and near the centre of Central Avenue the monuments of Hewins, Tisdale, Buckminster, Cleveland, Lawrence, Herwig, and others; continue through Cypress Avenue, curving to the south, and there is the public lot, with numerous shafts and mementoes to friends, with a singular horizontal slab to the memory of M. W. B., and a little north-west of the public lot, on Eglantine Path, is the sculptured figure of Christ blessing little children; a little to the east of that is the Ford monument, Faith with the Cross, and the Fuller monument. Return through the south part of Cypress Avenue, where is a monument to Samuel Story, Jr., on Lupine Path; then turn round to the left, into Cedar Avenue, leading to the north, where are monuments to Gridley, Hayward, Benjamin, and others; continue to the right hand, through part of Cypress Avenue, to Central Avenue, passing the statue of Bowditch, and view the monument to the officers lost in the exploring expedition, and others, after which a return to the gate on the north may be made direct."

A short distance from the cemetery, in Watertown, is the UNITED STATES ARSENAL. It stands on the banks of the Charles River, a short distance below the village, contains a large amount of munitions of war, and covers forty acres of ground.



CHAPTER XXV.

BUNKER HILL. — MONUMENT. — STATUE OF GEN. WARREN. — NAVY YARD. — STATE'S PRISON. — HARVARD MONUMENT.

CHARLESTOWN horse-cars can speedily set us down at the foot of BUNKER HILL, where the pride of Britain was once humbled, and her veteran sons, in promiscuous heaps, bit the dust. On the summit of this eminence stands the renowned MONUMENT, towering to the skies, silently saying, Here was the bloody conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed; there floated the ships of war that vainly thundered with the engines of desolation against the undaunted heroes who, with pickaxe and shovel, upheaved the mounds that were to protect them from the enemy.

Ascending one of the long flights of granite steps to the gravel walk that leads to the monument, we approach the highest spot of this everlasting hill, of everlasting remembrance. Though once soaked with the blood of the slain, it is now a beautiful and interesting resort to strangers and travellers. Its pleasingly verdant surface

regularly descends every way to a green hedge that fringes its base, and outside of a broad walk on its four equal sides is a granite and iron fence, of elegant style.

Bunker Hill Monument rises, lofty and grand, from the centre of the grounds included within the breastworks of the old redoubt on Breed's Hill. Its sides are precisely parallel with those of the redoubt. It is built of Quincy granite, and is two hundred and twenty-one feet in height. The foundation is composed of six courses of stone, and extends twelve feet below the surface of the ground and base of the shaft. The four sides of the foundation extend about fifty feet horizontally. There are in the whole pile ninety courses of stone, six of them below the surface of the ground, and eighty-four above. The foundation is laid in lime mortar; the other parts of the structure in lime mortar mixed with cinders, iron filings, and Springfield hydraulic cement. The base of the obelisk is thirty feet square; at the spring of the apex, fifteen feet. Inside of the shaft is a round, hollow cone, the outside diameter of which at the bottom is ten feet, and at the top, six feet. Around this inner shaft winds a spiral flight of stone steps, two hundred and ninety-five in number. In both the cone and shaft are numerous little apertures for the purposes of ventilation and light. The observatory or chamber at the top of the monument is seventeen feet in height and eleven feet in diameter. It has four

windows, one on each side, which are provided with iron shutters. The cap piece of the apex is a single stone, three feet six inches in thickness, and four feet square at its base. It weighs two and a half tons.

The monument was dedicated on the 17th of June, 1843. The president of the United States (Mr. Tyler) and his whole cabinet were present, and Daniel Webster was the orator.



Within the colossal obelisk is a beautiful model of Dr. Warren's Monument, which was removed to give place to the present one; and a simple marble slab now only

marks the spot where a patriot fell, as Hon. Edward Everett has beautifully expressed it, "with a numerous band of kindred spirits — the gray-haired veteran, the stripling in the flower of youth — who had stood side by side on that dreadful day, and fell together, like the beauty of Israel in their high places." He was buried where he fell, but his ashes now repose in "Forest Hill Cemetery."

In the top of the monument are two cannons, named respectively "Hancock" and "Adams," which formerly belonged to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. The "Adams" was burst by them in firing a salute. The following is the inscription upon the two guns: —

SACRED TO LIBERTY.

This is one of four cannons which constituted the whole train of field artillery possessed by the British colonies of North America at the commencement of the war, on the 19th of April, 1775. This cannon and its fellow, belonging to a number of citizens of Boston, were used in many engagements during the war. The other two, the property of the government of Massachusetts, were taken by the enemy.

Though this monument was built to commemorate an important event and a bloody battle, it is also a most lofty observatory. The view from the top, for extent, variety, and beauty, is certainly one of the finest in the world, and worth a thousand miles of travel to see. Boston, its harbor, and the beautiful country around, mottled

with villages, are spread out like a vast painting, and on every side the eye may rest upon localities of great historical interest — Cambridge, Roxbury, Chelsea, Quincy, Medford, Marblehead, Dorchester, and other places. In the far distance, on the north-west, rise the higher peaks of the White Mountains of New Hampshire; and on the north-east the peninsula of Nahant and the more remote Cape Ann may be seen. Wonders which present science and enterprise are developing and forming are there exhibited in profusion. At one glance from this lofty observatory may be seen several railroads and many other avenues connecting the city with the country; and ships from almost every region of the globe dot the waters of the harbor. Could a tenant of the old graveyard on Copp's Hill, who lived a hundred years ago, when the village upon Tri-mountain was fitting out its little armed flotillas against the French in Acadia, or sending forth its few vessels of trade along the neighboring coasts, or occasionally to cross the Atlantic, come forth and stand beside us a moment, what a new and wonderful world would be presented to his vision!

The statue of MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN, by Henry Dexter, in a building near the monument, was inaugurated on the fifth day of June, 1857. It is seven feet high, of the best Italian marble, and weighed in the block about seven tons. It is draped in the costume of

the Revolutionary period, the model of the artist being a veritable citizen's suit of Governor HANCOCK, which has come down to our generation. "The attitude of the figure is highly dignified and imposing. The right hand rests upon a sword, the left being raised as in the act of giving emphasis to his utterance. The chest is thrown out, the head, which is uncovered, is elevated, and upon the broad brow, and the firm, manly features of the face, thought and soul are unmistakably stamped."



CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD. This naval depot is situated on the north side of Charles River, on a point

of land east of the centre of the city of Charlestown, extending along the harbor from the mouth of the Charles to the mouth of the Mystic River. This yard was purchased by the United States, under authority of an act of Congress, in the year 1800. The State of Massachusetts, by an act of the legislature of that year, gave its assent to the sale, under certain restrictions. The cost of the whole purchase, including commissions, was about forty thousand dollars. On the side next the town the yard is protected by a wall of stone masonry, sixteen feet high; on the harbor side are several wharves and a dry dock; except the approach to these, a sea wall is extended the whole harbor line. This dry dock was authorized by the nineteenth Congress, commenced 10th July, 1827, and opened for the reception of vessels, 24th June, 1833. It is built of beautifully-hammered granite, in the most workmanlike and substantial manner; is three hundred and forty-one feet long, eighty feet wide, and thirty feet deep, and cost about six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The first vessel docked after its completion was the frigate Constitution. A little farther off, on their own element, float the old copper bottoms with two or three decks, and with threatening broadsides and bow and stern chasers ready for the work of destruction, but now passive as so many swans.

There are in this yard four large ship houses, various

mechanic shops, storehouses, dwelling houses for the officers, and marine barracks, besides an extensive ropewalk of granite. This structure, the finest in the country, is an object worthy the attention of strangers, and will give some idea of the vast amount of expenditure defrayed for public works at this superb naval station. The principal building contains in the basement the engine room and boilers; the second story contains the spinning machinery; and the "walks," being a *quarter of a mile in length*, occupy the ground floor.

There are, too, in the yard large quantities of timber and naval stores, exceeding in value two millions of dollars. More or less ships of war are at all times lying here in ordinary. There is a sufficient depth of water for the largest ships of war to lie afloat, at all times, at the ends of the wharves. The yard contains within the wall about one hundred acres, and, independent of all buildings and works, the site would now readily command more than a million of dollars.

The visitor to the navy yard will find many objects of interest to claim a share of his attention; and in every department of this great establishment there is a uniform neatness and order, which are always pleasing, and for which this station is inferior to none in the world. Many improvements have been made in it within a few years. Its general appearance is neat and fit; and for all manu-

facturing purposes connected with building and equipping ships of war, perhaps no other yard in the Union offers so great facilities.

The CHARLESTOWN STATE PRISON is in the form of a cross, having four wings united to a central octagonal building, one for the superintendent and his family, and three of them for inmates. The kitchen is in the centre



octagon building, in the first story; the supervisor's room is over the kitchen; the chapel over the supervisor's room; the hospital over the chapel; and so good is the arrangement, that all areas, apartments, windows, walls, galleries,

staircases, fastenings, external walls, and external yard walls, except the space outside, at the end of the wings, are under supervision from the centre. If a prisoner breaks out, he only breaks in; that is, if he escapes from his dormitory into the area, he has still another wall or grating to break, while at the same time he is in sight.

The buildings being of stone, the cell floors of stone or iron, the galleries and staircases of iron, and the doors and gratings of the same material, render the prison nearly fire-proof, while the whole building is ventilated in the most thorough manner, each small room, dormitory, or cell being provided with a ventilator, starting from the floor of the same, in the centre wall, and conducted, separate from every other, to the top of the block, where it is connected with a ventiduct. Both at the top and bottom of the room there is a slide, or register, over orifices opening into this ventilator, which are capable of being opened or shut.

School rooms, privilege rooms, chapels, private rooms and places, comfortably large single rooms, are provided, in which all kinds of good instruction can be given. The hospital is large, light, convenient, easily accessible, well warmed, and well ventilated. The separate rooms are so located and distributed, under supervision, from the centre building, that a gentle knock on the inner side of the door

of each separate lodging room can be heard by the person on duty in the central room for supervision and care, and relief be immediately procured, if seized by sickness.

Large provision is made of floors and space for employment, under cover, with good and sufficient light, convenience, and supervision. In many old buildings there has not been employment, because there was no place suitable for it. This difficulty has received great consideration, and every effort has been made entirely to remove it, so that all the inmates of these buildings should be kept out of idleness, which is the mother of mischief. Labor is favorable to order, discipline, instruction, reformation, health, and self-support. But there can be but little productive industry without a place for it. A visit to the work rooms, comprising the shoe making, whip making, cabinet making, stone cutting, blacksmithing, upholstering, and other departments, generally pleases the visitor, and calls forth encomiums for the stillness, order, and cleanliness observed.

The MONUMENT erected to the memory of JOHN HARVARD is situated on the top of the hill in the old graveyard near the state prison, in Charlestown. It was erected by the subscriptions of the graduates of Harvard University. It is constructed of granite, in a solid shaft of fifteen feet elevation, and in the simplest style of ancient art. On the eastern face of the shaft the name of JOHN HARVARD

is inscribed; also on a marble tablet the following: "On the 26th of September, A. D. 1828, this stone was erected by the graduates of the university at Cambridge, in honor of its founder, who died at Charlestown on the 26th of September, 1638." On the western side of the shaft is an inscription in Latin, of the following purport: "That one



who merits so much from our literary men should no longer be without a monument, however humble, the graduates of the University of Cambridge, New England, have erected this stone, nearly two hundred years after his death, in pious and perpetual remembrance of John

Harvard." At the erection of this monument, the Hon. Edward Everett, who is considered one of the most accomplished scholars educated at Harvard College, delivered an appropriate and eloquent address.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY. — ROCK TOWER. — NETHERWOOD POND. — CHELSEA.



WOODLAWN CEMETERY is about four miles north of Boston, and two miles from Chelsea. Horse-cars for Chelsea and Woodlawn leave Scollay's Building, Boston, crossing the ferry at the end of Hanover Street. Chel-

sea Ferry is situated at the end of Hanover Street, and is one mile and three-eighths long.

The best mode of reaching Woodlawn now is to cross over the Chelsea Bridge or Chelsea Ferry, and after continuing in the main street for a quarter of a mile, to turn off to the left into Washington Avenue, which leads directly to the cemetery.

By this route the visitor approaches the gate house by Woodlawn Avenue, which is a beautiful curve, rising regularly for a distance of seventeen hundred feet, keeping a width of fifty feet, with sides well planted, and a jet or fountain at its lower extremity.

The gate house is a fine Gothic building, fifty-six feet wide, with a high centre arch and two side arches. A lodge adjoins it, and the whole structure has been much admired for its dignity and grace. Near to it stands a rustic well house, embowered in roses and running vines.

A few steps inside the gate bring the visitor to a small triangle, where the avenues diverge. Here stands the St. Bernard dog, the emblem of fidelity and affection, and by his side is the wonderful Ginko tree, the form and leaf of which demand notice.

On the right, towards the hill, is now seen the *Rock Tower*, of which a view is presented on the following page. This tower is constructed of rude boulders, with a spiral walk ascending easily to the top. Its base is seventy-

eight feet in diameter, and its altitude about thirty feet. From its summit are seen Lynn, Saugus, Nahant, the sea, bay, and other objects of interest. When covered with lichens, mosses, ferns, woodbines, and ivy, this ponderous



pile will be exceedingly attractive. Eventually it is to serve as the base for a high observatory of iron.

On the left of Entrance Avenue starts off the beautiful Netherwood Avenue, through which every one should pass, either entering or returning. Near its junction with Forest Glade Avenue, a few feet from the triangle, turning to the right, are seen the receiving tombs, remarkable

for their neatness and repose. Passing on towards the north, the long vista of Woodside Avenue will appear; and passing through this elegant way, the approach to Chapel Hill is marked by a beautiful rustic arch, covered with wild grape vines, and surmounted by a cross bearing on one side the inscription, "I am the true vine," and on the other, "Abide in me."

In this vicinity are many beautiful lots and monuments; and near the junction of Floral and Chapel Avenues another specimen of the Ginko tree is seen.

Near the entrance to Chapel Hill is the lot of John M. Brown, and many others in good taste, which we have not room to specify.

But one of the most delightful scenes any where to be found is Netherwood Pond, with its fine fountains and beautiful arbor, and the tall trees and gentle slopes which surround it. The views from Elm Hill, also, are fine.

This cemetery will furnish some of the finest drives in the vicinity of Boston, and is destined to occupy a high place among the rural beauties of the country.

CHELSEA is one of the pleasantest of our suburban towns, the streets being broad, and bordered with shade trees, well lighted by gas, and lined with tasteful residences. Among the public buildings in the city are the NAVAL HOSPITAL, and the UNITED-STATES MARINE HOSPITAL. The latter is a large and substantial brick build-

ing at the left of the bridge, and with the dwelling-house and the grounds around, including nearly the whole hill, belongs to the United-States Government. The CITY HALL is a fine large building of brick. The surface of Chelsea is quite undulating, rising in parts to a considerable elevation. The most considerable of these eminences is Powder Horn Hill, about one mile from the ferry, from the summit of which magnificent views may be obtained of Boston, Charlestown, Bunker Hill, Medford, Lynn, Nahant, and Boston Harbor. Mount Bellingham is a lofty hill, commanding an extensive prospect, and is already nearly covered with elegant private residences. The attractions of the place are so great that numbers of gentlemen doing business in Boston and elsewhere make their homes in Chelsea.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CONCORD. — LEXINGTON. — DORCHESTER HEIGHTS. — PERKINS INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

CONCORD and LEXINGTON may be easily reached from the Fitchburg depot, as Lexington is only eleven miles from Boston, and Concord six miles beyond. The vicinity of these historical places to Boston, and their accessibility by rail or country road, procure them large numbers of visitors during the pleasant months of the year. Boston and its environs abound in mementoes of the revolutionary dead; Bunker Hill rises, a sanctified spot forever; the heights are not yet levelled which once bristled with Washington's cannon, and hastened the evacuation of the town by the British; and here at Lexington and Concord is the soil that drank the very first blood of the martyrs of liberty — a soil on which the first armed resistance to aggression was attempted.

LEXINGTON is a very pretty place, and since the establishment of the branch railroad connecting it with Boston, many of our citizens have availed themselves of the opportunity of residing in the old historic town. Its area

comprises a great variety of scenery, and the soil is not ungrateful for the care of the husbandman. The town is built principally on a broad street, and in about the centre of it is the green on which the monument stands. It is



built of granite, and has a marble tablet on the south front of the pedestal, with the following inscription: —

Sacred to the Liberty and the Rights of Mankind!!! The Freedom and Independence of America — sealed and defended with the blood of her sons. This Monument is erected by the Inhabitants of Lexington, under the patronage and at the expense of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the memory of their Fellow-citizens, Ensign Robert Mon-

roe, Messrs. Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, jun., Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown, of Lexington, and Asahel Porter, of Woburn, who fell on this Field, the first victims of the Sword of British Tyranny and Oppression, on the morning of the ever-memorable Nineteenth of April, An. Dom. 1775. The Die was cast!!! The blood of these Martyrs in the Cause of God and their Country was the Cement of the Union of these States, then Colonies, and gave the Spring to the Spirit, Firmness, and Resolution of their Fellow-citizens. They rose as one man to revenge their Brethren's blood, and at the point of the Sword to assert and defend their native Rights. They nobly dared to be Free!!! The contest was long, bloody, and affecting. Righteous Heaven approved the Solemn Appeal; Victory crowned their Arms, and the Peace, Liberty, and Independence of the United States of America was their glorious Reward. Built in the year 1799.

Concord is a pleasant little village, and lies upon the Concord River, one of the chief tributaries of the Merrimac, near the junction of the Assabeth and Sudbury Rivers. Its Indian name was Musketaquid. On account of the peaceable manner in which it was obtained, by purchase, of the aborigines, in 1635, it was named Concord. At the north end of the broad street, or common, is the house of Colonel Daniel Shattuck, a part of which, built in 1774, was used as one of the depositories of stores when the British invasion took place.

The Monument at Concord stands a short distance from the road leading into the town, upon land given for the purpose by Rev. Dr. Ripley. The river runs at the

foot of the mound on which it stands. It is built of Carlisle granite, and the following inscription is engraved on a marble table inserted in the eastern face of the pedestal: —



HERE,
On the 19th of April, 1775,
was made the first forcible resistance to
BRITISH AGGRESSION.
On the opposite bank stood the American
militia, and on this spot the first of the enemy fell
in the WAR OF THE REVOLUTION,
which gave Independence to these United States.
In gratitude to God, and in the love of Freedom,
This Monument was erected,
A. D. 1836.

The view is from the green shaded lane which leads from the highway to the monument, looking westward. The two trees, standing one upon each side, without the iron railing, were saplings at the time of the battle; between them was the entrance to the bridge. The monument is reared upon a mound of earth, a few yards from the left bank of the river. A little to the left, two rough, uninscribed stones from the field mark the graves of the two British soldiers who were killed and buried upon the spot.

To reach SOUTH BOSTON from Boston we take the horse-cars, and are landed in a very short time at *Dorchester Heights*, which were occupied by Washington and his troops on the night of March 4th, 1776, and by ten o'clock two forts were formed, one towards the city, and the other towards Castle Island. Preparations were made for an attack by the British, and for defence by the Americans; but the weather prevented the designs of the former, and they embarked for New York. Few visit Boston without a view of the spot that once bristled with bayonets, or the lines of the fortifications thrown up so speedily by the Continentals.

Here, also, stands the *Perkins Institute for the Blind.* It is open to the public on the afternoon of the first Saturday in each month; but in order to prevent a crowd, no persons are admitted without a ticket, which may be

obtained gratuitously at No. 20 Bromfield Street. A limited number of strangers, and persons particularly interested, may be admitted any Saturday in the forenoon by previously applying as above for tickets.

The pupils in the school are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, natural philosophy, natural



history, and physiology. They are carefully instructed in the theory and practice of vocal and instrumental music. Besides this they are taught some handicraft work by which they may earn their livelihood. In this institution, for the first time in the world's history, successful attempts

were made to break through the double walls in which blind deaf mutes are immured, and to teach them a systematic language for communion with their fellow-men. Laura Bridgman and Oliver Caswell are living refutations of the legal and popular maxim that those who are born both deaf and blind must be necessarily idiotic. They are pioneers in the way out into the light of knowledge, which may be followed by many others.

In 1844 a supplementary institution grew out of the parent one, for the employment in handicraft work of such blind men and women as could not readily find employment at home. This establishment has been highly successful. A spacious and convenient workshop has been built at South Boston, to which the work men and women repair every day, and are furnished with work, and paid all they can earn.

The general course and history of the Perkins Institution has been one of remarkable success. It has always been under the direction of one person. It has grown steadily in public favor, and is the means of extended usefulness. In 1832 it was an experiment; it had but six pupils; it was in debt, and was regarded as a visionary enterprise. In 1833 it was taken under the patronage of the state; it was patronized by the wealthy, and enabled to obtain a permanent local habitation and a name.

The terms of admission are as follows: the children of

citizens of Massachusetts not absolutely wealthy, *free;* others at the rate of one hundred and sixty dollars a year, which covers all expenses except for clothing. Applicants must be under sixteen years of age. Adults are not received into the institution proper, but they can board in the neighborhood, and be taught trades in the workshop gratuitously. After six months they are put upon wages. This department is a self-supporting one, but its success depends upon the sale of goods at the depot, No. 20 Bromfield Street. Here may be found the work of the blind — all warranted, and put at the lowest market prices; nothing being asked or expected in the way of charity. The institution is not rich, except in the confidence of the public and the patronage of the legislature


NAHANT
NAHANT BEACH
JOHN'S PERIL
BLACK MINE
SPOUTING HORN
SAUNDERS LEDGE
BLACK ROCKS
CHURCH
WHITNEY
BASS BEACH
CASTLE ROCK
POND
DOROTHYS BEACH
CHAPEL
HOTEL
WEST CLIFF
POND BEACH
NATURAL BRIDGE
PULPIT ROCK
SAPPHO'S ROCK
JOSEPHS BEACH
BASS ROCK
STEAMBOAT WHARF
BATHING BEACH
LEWIS BEACH
SWALLOWS CAVE
SHAG ROCKS
BASS POINT
PEA ISLAND
OCEAN

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NAHANT.



STRANGER, if you would visit one of the most pleasant and delightful watering places in the world, seat yourself in the cars, be landed at Lynn, take passage in one of the stages that leave almost hourly, and when deposited in Nahant — take your Guide's word for it — you will bless your stars, and thank him. Here, isolated from the noise,

and heat, and bustle of the city, you may wander by the hour on the rocks, and watch the liquid chisel of the sea at its unwearied task upon the blue and slaty substance of the crags. Atom by atom they yield to the muscular swing of the billows, worn and polished by their frothy edges, — the toughest creation conquered by the softest, and the noise of this constant sculpture is the music of the world.

The rocks are torn into such varieties of form, and the beaches are so hard and smooth, that all the beauty of wave motion and the whole gamut of ocean eloquence are offered here to the eye and ear. The soft swash of the lighter waves upon the sloping sand; the bellow of the breakers that are driven into the rifts and caverns where the sunlight never strays; the gurgle of the waters as they run back from out the cold chambers of darkness; the dash of an irregular roller upon the rough front of the battlements; the full, majestic bass of a billow that charges the rocks in plumed order; the heavy thump of the waves upon the foundation of the rocks, waking a muffled moan, as from the earth's weary heart; and all the splendors which the ocean offers to the eye — the scattering of creamy foam over the pebbly beach, and the dying of its whiteness into the gloomy bronze of the dark seaweed; the sparkle of the frolicking froth in the sun; the curl of the solemn rollers, and the bewitching green

of their crests, as they bend just before they tumble in music; all the loveliness and majesty of the ocean are displayed around the jagged and savage-browed cliffs of Nahant.

This narrow promontory, which runs out from Lynn Beach, is crowned with charming gardens, cottages, and villas, and rests like an emerald in its sparkling and fretted framework of brilliants. While the rocks present every variety of color, the cliffs are pierced by fissures, caverns, and grottos so numerous that the visitor stands in awe; and the shell-crowned beaches of shining, silvery sand are so smooth and hard that they take no impress of the steed's hoof or the rolling wheel; and as the mind does not seem capable of containing all, follow the Guide, and view each object separately.

Turning to the left of NAHANT BEACH, over which we have just come, a vast fissure in the cliff, forty feet in depth, is seen, bearing the name of JOHN'S PERIL. At the distance of three fourths of a mile from where we



stand, Egg Rock rises abruptly from the sea to the height of eighty-six feet. Its shape is oval, and on its summit the gulls deposit their eggs in abundance, whence it takes its name.* Passing the Iron Mine, (a huge black ledge,) we reach The Spouting Horn. Here the water, after being driven through a rocky tunnel one hundred feet in length into a deep cavern, is spouted forth in wild sheets of foam and spray, while the Atlantic's billows seem to jar the solid rocks with thundering sound, and shake the very crags that dare to stay their onward progress. Passing Saunders's Ledge, we reach

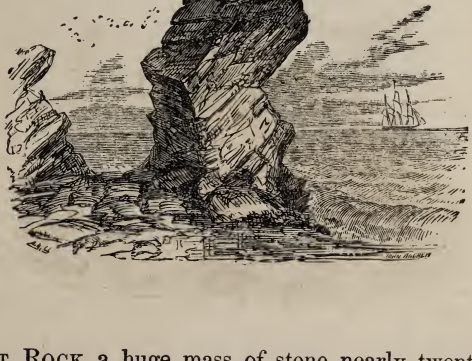


Castle Rock. The battlements, buttresses, turrets, and embrasures of an ancient castle are so faithfully rep-

* A light house has been erected on this rock.

resented by this immense pile of rocks, that one almost waits for the warden's challenge or the trumpet's blast and expects to see the square openings (so like doors and windows) peopled with armed men.

In CALDRON CLIFF the water boils with tremendous force and fury during great storms; and in ROARING CAVERN the sound is distinctly heard. Crossing NATURAL BRIDGE, we may see the varying tides and jagged rocks full twenty feet below us, and we reach



PULPIT ROCK, a huge mass of stone nearly twenty feet square, and rising full thirty feet above the yeasty billows. The upper portion of the rock bears a striking resemblance to a pile of books, with a seat opening in their

midst; but the steepness of the crag renders the ascent very difficult, as the road to knowledge always has been found to be.



Swallows' Cave is a passage eight feet high, ten wide, and seventy-two feet in length, opening into the sea. Formerly the swallows inhabited this cave in great numbers, and built their nests in the irregularities of the rocks above; but the multitude of visitors has frightened them away. Continuing on our way, we reach



IRENE'S GROTTO, a tall arch, grotesque and beautiful, leading to a large room in the rock, and one of the greatest curiosities on Nahant. Near by is the STEAMBOAT WHARF. The cut at the head of this chapter (page 249) is a representation of the hotel formerly standing at East Point, Nahant, which was probably the largest hotel in America, the carpeted floors covering an area of nearly four acres; nine miles of wire being required to connect the bells with the annunciator; and the whole of the immense establishment lighted with gas manufactured on the premises. It was built in the year 1824, and was purchased in the year 1853 of the then proprietor, Phinehas Drew, by four gentlemen of Lynn, and by them remodelled and greatly enlarged, and for several years was

occupied by the well-known landlord, Paran Stevens, during wh ch time Nahant was one of the most popular watering-places in the United States. The hotel was entirely destroyed by fire in September, 1861, since which time no hotel has been erected on its site. A hotel, smaller but commodious, kept by Albert Whitney, has been the resort of travellers for some thirty years; and a number of boarding-houses afford accommodation to the many visitors who annually spend a portion of the summer at this pleasant resort. The peninsula is dotted over with the cottages of Boston merchants, who early sought this charming spot, where they find coolness and quiet during the warm season. The proximity of Nahant to Boston, and the excellent facilities which there usually are for getting there, render it one of the most desirable places for a summer residence to be found upon the whole New-England coast.

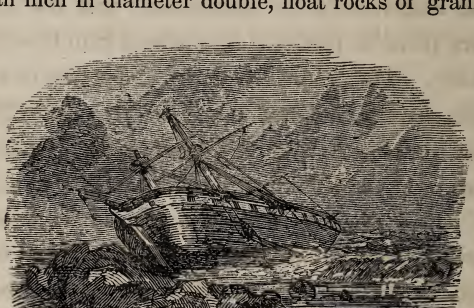
We cannot better finish our description of this matchless watering place than by the following, from the pen of the late Alonzo Lewis, of Lynn, a gentleman well known to the literary world.

"The temperature of Nahant, being moderated by sea breezes, so as to be cooler in summer and milder in winter than the main land, is regarded as being highly conducive to health. It is delightful in summer to ramble round this romantic peninsula, and to examine at leisure its in-

teresting curiosities — to hear the waves rippling the colored pebbles of the beaches, and see them gliding over the projecting ledges in fanciful cascades — to behold the plovers and sandpipers running along the beaches, the seal slumbering upon the outer rocks, the white gulls soaring overhead, the porpoises pursuing their rude gambols along the shore, and the curlew, the loon, the black duck, and the coot, the brant, with his dappled neck, and the oldwife, with her strange, wild, vocal melody, swimming gracefully in the coves, and rising and sinking with the swell of the tide. The moonlight evenings here are exceedingly lovely; and the phosphoric radiance of the billows, on favorable nights, (making the waters look like a sea of fire,) exhibits a scene of wonderful beauty.

"But, however delightful Nahant may appear in summer, it is surpassed by the grandeur and sublimity of a winter storm. When the strong east wind has swept over the Atlantic for several days, and the billows, wrought up to fury, are foaming along like living mountains — breaking upon the precipitous cliffs — dashing into the rough gorges — thundering in the subterranean caverns of rocks, and throwing the white foam and spray, like vast columns of smoke, hundreds of feet in the air, above the tallest cliffs — an appearance is presented which the wildest imagination cannot surpass. Then the ocean — checked in its headlong career by a simple bar of sand — as if

mad with its detention, roars like protracted thunder; and the wild sea birds, borne along by the furious waters, are dashed to death against the cliffs. Standing at such an hour upon the rocks, I have seen the waves bend bars of iron an inch in diameter double, float rocks of granite six-



teen feet in length, as if they were timbers of wood, and the wind, seizing the white gull in its irresistible embrace, bear her, shrieking, many miles into Lynn woods. In summer a day at Nahant is delightful; and a storm in winter is glorious, but terrible."

Maolis. — Mr. Tudor, known as the ice-king, from his enterprise in supplying many portions of the globe with ice from Massachusetts, set apart from his extensive possessions this beautiful spot for parties of pleasure, who resort thither, in summer, in large numbers, from the neighboring towns and cities. He selected its fanciful name,

Siloam reversed, from the health-giving property of its sea-baths, to be enjoyed in the grottos and recesses of its shores. Money has been profusely expended in mason, shell, and pebble work, statuary, fountains, swings, and other contrivances for amusement; and the crowd that resort there on pleasant days proves it to have been well laid out. The grounds comprise about twenty acres, and border several hundred feet upon the sea. They command a superb view of Egg Rock, Little Nahant, Lynn, Swampscott, and Phillips' Beach; and of a summer noonday, as the eye ranges over the gleaming waters to the graceful headlands peering in the distance, it takes in a scene, which, once enjoyed, will ever be remembered with delight.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BOSTON HARBOR. — ISLANDS. — FARM SCHOOL. — ALMS-HOUSE. — FORT INDEPENDENCE. — FORT WINTHROP.



THE readiest way of regaining the city is to take passage on board a steamer lying at the wharf. The trip occupies only about forty minutes, and is one of

the most delightful that can be imagined. Shooting off from the rocky peninsula, and leaving behind Nahant, with its enchanting associations, we have time, as the little steamer goes puffing along, to see the ISLANDS IN BOSTON HARBOR; and if there are natural beauties, romantic elevations, or silent and wild retreats in the vicinity of Boston, they are in the harbor. These islands are gradually wearing away; and where large herds of cattle once fed, the ocean now rolls its angry billows, and lashes with an overwhelming surge the last remains of earth.

We can see the *Lower Light*, or, farther off, the smoke rising from *Hull*. Nearer by, *George's Island*, with commanding *Fort Warren* upon it, ready to annihilate any intruder; (this island is the key to the harbor, commanding the open sea, and rising in some places nearly fifty feet above high water mark;) and the rocks of *Nix's Mate* may be seen, where tradition says a captain was murdered by his mate, and buried. The *Lighthouse*, and the splendid building formerly occupied as a hotel, in the form of a Greek cross, and which is often visited by parties who sail down the harbor, show plainly on *Long Island*. In the rear is *Rainsford Island* and the *Quarantine Ground*. Not far off are *Spectacle* and *Thompson's Islands*. On the latter is situated the FARM SCHOOL. The objects of the institution are, to rescue from the ills

and the temptations of poverty and neglect those who have been left without a parent's care; to reclaim from moral exposure those who are treading the paths of danger; and to offer to those whose only training would otherwise have been in the walks of vice, if not of crime, the greatest blessing which New England can bestow upon her most favored sons. The occupations and employments of the boys vary with the season. In spring, summer, and autumn, the larger boys work upon the garden and farm. The younger boys have small gardens of their own, which afford them recreation when released from school. In the winter season most of them attend school, where they are instructed in the learning usually taught in our common schools, and some of them are employed in making and mending clothes and shoes for the institution. The winter evenings are occupied with the study of geography and the use of globes, botany and practical agriculture, lecturing on different subjects, singing, and reading. Every boy in the institution is required to be present during the evening exercises, if he is able. At the age of twenty-one each boy is entitled to a suit of clothes, and if apprenticed to a farmer, to one hundred dollars in money in addition. The boys are all comfortably clad with woollen clothes, shoes, stockings, and caps, and appear to be as happy in their present situation as boys generally are under the paternal roof. They are well supplied with

books, and required to keep them in order, their library containing about four hundred volumes of well-selected books. Opportunities are occasionally offered to the friends of boys at the institution of visiting them on the island in the summer months.

On the long promontory in the rear is *Squantum*, the very name of which is sufficient to conjure up ideas of chowders, fishing parties, &c.

We shoot past *Deer Island*, on which stands the ALMSHOUSE. The form of this structure is that of a "Latin cross," having its four wings radiating at right angles from a "central building." The central building is four stories high; the lower story (on a uniform level with the cellars or work rooms of the north, east, and west wings) contains the bathing rooms, cleansing rooms, furnace, and fuel rooms; the two next stories contain the general guard room, to be used also as a work room; the next story is the chapel; and the upper story is the hospital. The south wing is four stories high; the lower one contains the family kitchens and entry of the superintendent's family; the second is appropriated for the family parlors of the superintendent, and a room for the use of the directors, together with the entrances and staircases, and the opening or carriage way for receiving the paupers. The staircases communicating with the guard room, and with the cleansing rooms in the lower story of the central building, are

also located in this story. The two remaining stories are used for the family sleeping rooms, superintendent's office, officers' rooms, and bathing rooms, together with the entries, passages, closets, and staircases. Each of the north, east, and west wings is three stories high, with basements and attics over the whole surface of each wing. The basements are for work rooms. The remaining stories, including the attics, contain the wards, hospitals, and day rooms for the inmates, together with the sleeping and inspection rooms for the nurses and attendants. There is a chapel, with a gallery, occupying seventy-five by seventy-five feet, on the third floor of the central building, equal in height to two stories. The floor of the chapel is on a level with the attic floors of the wings. It is well lighted, in a central position, of convenient access from all parts of the establishment, and is commodious enough for those who are able to attend religious worship, out of even a larger population than twelve hundred.

The paupers, as they arrive, are received at a central point, under the eye of the superintendent, in his office, as they approach; thoroughly cleaned, if necessary, in the basement central apartments for cleansing; and distributed, when prepared for distribution, to those parts of the building assigned to the classes to which they belong.

As the channel narrows, we pass between *Castle* and *Winthrop Islands*. On the former stands FORT INDE-

PENDENCE. The following is the quaint description of the Castle as it was first built: "The Castle is built on the North-East of the Island, upon a rising hill, very advantageous to make many shots at such ships as shall offer to enter the Harbor, without their good leave and liking; the Commander of it is one Captain Davenport, a man approved for his faithfulness, courage, and skill, the Master Canoneer is an active Ingineer; also this Castle hath cost about four thousand pounds, yet are not this poor pilgrim people weary of maintaining it in good repair; it is of very good use to awe any insolent persons, that putting confidence in their ships and sails, shall offer any injury to the people, or contemn their Government; and they have certain signals of alarums, which suddenly spread through the whole country." By these alarums is meant the cannon and beacon light upon the great natural pinnacle of Beacon Hill.

It was afterwards rebuilt with pine trees and earth. In a short time this also became useless, and a small castle was built, with brick walls, and had three rooms in it; a dwelling room, a lodging room over it, and a gun room over that. The erection of this castle gave rise to the present name of the island. At one time there was likewise a strong building erected on the island for the reception of convicts whose crimes deserved the gallows, but by the lenity of the government had their punishment

changed. Here abode the celebrated Stephen Burroughs. This island belongs to the United States, by which Fort Independence has been erected on the castle ruins.



On the west side of the wall a tombstone stands, beneath which sleeps the good old Edward Pursley, whose spirit,



we trust, has spent nearly a century in heaven. There is likewise an ancient slab, small, of red sandstone, bearing the name of Nathaniel Ely, but no date, and, stranger to relate, no epitaph! But turning the western flank of a battery that fronts on the channel towards the city, we behold a different monument, each of whose four faces bears an inscription. Here, the name — an officer of U. S. Light Artillery; there, that the stone is erected by the officers of his regiment; on the third side, that he fell near the spot; and on the fourth, the distich from Collins's beautiful ode: —

> "Here Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
> To deck the turf that wraps his clay."

Here we may observe the wonderful beauty of the harbor, with its cities on land, and its steeple-pointed shipping, in the midst of which sit so lovely the flocks of graceful and motionless islands.

Governor's Island lies about one mile north of Castle Island, and was first called Conant's Island. It was demised to Governor Winthrop in 1632, and for many years after was called the Governor's Garden. Here the United States government is building a fortress called *Fort Winthrop*. Its situation is very commanding, and in some respects superior to Castle Island.

It is a pleasing occupation, as we glide along, to watch

the outward-bound vessels, their canvas first becoming dim as they tend towards the distant horizon, and finally blotted out in the misty obscurity of the sea distance. The imagination loves to follow them in their flight, and picture their adventures on that vast watery expanse whose daily history is full of marvel, and whose dark depths shroud mysteries never to be unfolded to mortal ken.

Few visitors, after landing at Liverpool Wharf, (once, under the title of "Griffin's Wharf," so celebrated for the waste of *English tea* that occurred there,) do not cherish the most pleasing reminiscences of their visit to Nahant and sail up Boston Harbor.



CHAPTER XXX.

BLACKSTONE SQUARE. — FRANKLIN SQUARE. — FOREST HILLS CEMETERY.

FOREST HILLS CEMETERY is situated between Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, Walk Hill, Canterbury, and Scarborough Streets, in *Roxbury*. It may be reached from the *Providence Depot*, or by horse cars; but it will be found more pleasing to go by horse cars, and return in the steam cars. As the car rolls along, we can catch a hasty view of *Williams Market*, of the high stone walls of the *Cemetery*, and of *Blackstone*, *Franklin*, and *Worcester Squares*, and *Chester Park*.

The former (*Blackstone Square*) on the west side of Washington Street, beyond No. 773, containing one hundred and five thousand feet of land, and now laid out with young trees, is an ornament to this portion of the city. The fence is constructed of iron, and has a length of thirteen hundred feet, the cost of which was five thousand dollars. Of this sum, two thousand dollars were contributed by the property holders or residents around the square.

Franklin Square is opposite Blackstone Square, and contains the same quantity of ground, and is improved in the same style as the former. A Cochituate fountain is provided in the centre of each square, at a cost of seven



hundred and fifty dollars each, exclusive of the pipe and vase.

A hasty glance is all we catch of fine dwellings and beautiful gardens, as we pass rapidly through Roxbury. But at length we arrive at the Cemetery, the description of which (by permission of Mr. Crafts) we are allowed to borrow from "The Guide to Forest Hills," of which he is the author.

The approaches to Forest Hills from all sides are through pleasant and quiet roads, by well-cultivated lands, delightful rural residences, or by the wilder beauties of unadorned nature. In the season of verdure and flowers, few more agreeable drives can be found in the vicinity of Boston than through the streets and avenues that lead to the cemetery. There are beautiful views in every direction from the elevated grounds, and in the valleys or the woods many a nook may be observed where cottages may nestle, while all around are springing up elegant villas, and pleasant grounds mark the progress of taste and refinement. But from no direction is the cemetery noticeable at any distance, except perhaps on the south-eastern side. It is shut out from the world, a calm retreat, though near the rapid tide of life.

The main entrance to the cemetery is reached from the highway, Scarborough Street, by a broad avenue, which curves up a gentle ascent, till it reaches the gateway. As it approaches the gateway, this avenue is divided by a group of trees, but unites again directly in front of the entrance. The gateway at this entrance is of somewhat imposing dimensions, the whole structure having a front of one hundred and sixty feet. The carriage way is through an Egyptian portico, copied from an ancient portico at Garsery, on the Upper Nile. On each side, a little removed, are smaller gates for pedestrians, and near



these are small lodges corresponding with the gateway in style.

Upon the outer architrave of the gateway are inscribed, in golden letters, the words, —

"THOUGH I WALK THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH I WILL FEAR NO EVIL."

On the interior architrave, in the same kind of letters, are the words, —

"I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE."

Consecrated June 28, 1848.

The gateway and lodges are built of wood, painted and sanded in imitation of Jersey sandstone.

There are other entrances on the southern and eastern sides of the cemetery. On the southern side the cemetery grounds do not extend to any public street, but an avenue thirty-three feet wide is laid out from Walk Hill Street to the boundary of the cemetery, where there is an entrance through a gate supported by Egyptian piers. This avenue is shaded on each side by thickly-growing evergreens, and from it the visitor enters at once upon one of the most beautiful parts of the cemetery.

From the main entrance three avenues diverge towards different parts of the cemetery, that on the right, however, being designed to open into lands which have not yet been

added to the grounds. Chestnut Avenue, which leads to the left, passes over a gentle elevation, and thence through the vale of Lake Dell towards Consecration Hill. On the right hand of this avenue, before reaching Lake Dell,



rises a rocky eminence, called *Snowflake Cliff*, from a beautiful wild plant which grows at its base. From the summit of this rock there is a beautiful view of the village

of Jamaica Plain, and of the wooded hills of Brookline and the country beyond.

Lake Dell is a natural pool, thickly overshadowed by trees which grow from its banks. On either side an avenue is laid out, and from these the wooded hills rise, enclosing a most quiet and beautiful dell, suggesting the name of the pond.

From the eastern end of Lake Dell, Magnolia Avenue leads to the summit of Consecration Hill, which rises in an angle of the cemetery, and touches its northern and eastern boundaries. As its name indicates, the consecration services were performed here, at the foot of its southern slope, while the audience which was gathered there on that day were ranged upon the hill side. Consecration Hill is one of the highest of the Forest Hills, and from its summit is a beautiful prospect. Through the vistas of the trees there are charming views of the Blue Hills and the intervening valley, and in other directions of hills and plains, of farm houses, villas, and cottages, with here and there a church spire rising above the distant woods.

Following Rock Maple Avenue, the visitor is led from the eastern end of Lake Dell around the base of Mount Warren, which rises on the right, for the most part regularly but steeply, with here and there large boulders protruding above the surface. The side of Mount Warren is clothed with a thick growth of wood, and this avenue, in

the afternoon especially, lies in deep shadow under the foliage. Curving around the foot of the hill, it is a pleasant approach to some of the more attractive spots in the



cemetery, and leads directly to the pleasant dell at the foot of Mount Dearborn and Fountain Hill. In this dell there is a little nook, which seems almost a grotto under the

overhanging foliage of trees and shrubs that grow on the precipitous sides of Fountain Hill. The deep shadows seem to spread a refreshing coolness around, and invite one to rest on the garden seats, which are disposed on one side, while on the other is a rustic fountain — a natural spring, over which is erected a covering of rough stones. The stones are clothed with lichens, and in the interstices are planted moss, brakes, and other wild plants, the whole forming a pretty rustic monument. On the upper stone is fixed a bronze plate bearing the following words: —

"WHOSOEVER DRINKETH OF THIS WATER WILL THIRST AGAIN: BUT THE WATER THAT I SHALL GIVE WILL BE IN HIM A WELL OF WATER SPRINGING UP INTO EVERLASTING LIFE."

From this vicinity two avenues lead up, through natural depressions, to the higher plain of the cemetery, one on each side of Mount Dearborn. The eastern side of this hill is very rough and precipitous, huge boulders being piled one above another, in fantastic shapes, clothed with shrubbery which grows in the fissures of the stones, and shaded by trees which have found root beneath them.

From the Fountain Dell a steep path leads up the southern side of Mount Dearborn, and then up its more gentle western slope to the top. As seen from the plain on the west of the hill, it appears to be only a slight elevation, but it rises to a considerable height above the low

land on the opposite side. On the summit is the monument erected by his friends and fellow-citizens as a tribute to the memory of General Dearborn. The prospect from



this hill is not very extensive, but glimpses may be had of some of the most finished and beautiful portions of the cemetery.

From the dell which divides Mount Dearborn from Mount Warren an avenue leads, by a somewhat steep ascent, to the top of the latter, which is, in fact, rather table land than a hill. The prospect from Mount Warren is more limited than that from some of the other hills, owing to the growth of the trees which skirt its sides. But here and there, through the trees, a distant picture of rural scenery may be seen, or a nearer one of some beautiful spot in the cemetery, with the marble monuments gleaming among the foliage and flowers.

The burial lot of the Warren family is on the summit of Mount Warren. The ashes of General Warren, with others of the family, have recently been taken from their original resting place, deposited in urns, and reinterred in this lot; so that these grounds are in fact the shrine which contains his sacred remains.

The Eliot Hills, which take their name from the apostle Eliot, are four eminences in the south-western part of the cemetery; or, more correctly, there is but one hill, having several small ridges or undulations near its summit. The summit of this hill is of solid rock. Here it is proposed to erect a monument to commemorate the virtues and labors of the devoted Eliot, who for nearly sixty years was the pastor of the First Church in Roxbury, who, with so much of self-sacrifice and untiring energy, sought

to civilize and Christianize the savage, and who so truly earned the noble title of "Apostle to the Indians."

On the south of Mount Dearborn is another elevation of about the same height, which is called Fountain Hill, from the spring at its base, before alluded to. On the side of the Fountain Dell this hill is very precipitous, and thickly covered with trees and underwood. The eastern and south-eastern slopes are quite steep, but much less rugged and precipitous. Down its sides paths lead to Fountain Dell and towards Lake Hibiscus, which can be seen gleaming through the foliage. Towards the south a path of more gentle descent, overlooking the lake, leads down to the grounds in the vicinity of the Field of Machpelah. For a portion of the distance, the outer side of this path is supported by a rough wall, through which arbor vitæ and other trees have been made to grow, the roots being planted below the wall. These trees, when they shall attain a larger growth, will add much to the picturesque beauty of this hill side.

Into this portion of the cemetery the southern entrance opens, and in the vicinity of the gateway the pine grove retains more of its original solemn beauty. Down the avenue which leads from this gateway to Walk Hill Street, with its thick evergreens, is a view through the long vista which is sure to attract the eye.

Cypress Hill, which is the first elevation on the open

portion of the cemetery, immediately overlooks the quiet plain of "Canterbury," and a portion of the neighboring cemetery of Mount Hope. On the opposite side there are views of different portions of the cemetery grounds. There are but few trees on this hill, except those recently planted; but there is a quiet charm about the spot, even in its openness and want of shade, so favorable for the distant prospect, that makes it one of the attractive localities of the cemetery. East of Cypress Hill extend the open grounds, presenting an undulating surface — gentle swells of land, which gradually descend to the fertile plain near the eastern boundary.

Lake Hibiscus, already an attractive feature, promises to be one of the chief beauties of Forest Hills. It lies a short distance east of Fountain Hill, and is approached by avenues from different parts of the cemetery. In it two islands have been formed, one of which contains a copious and never-failing spring of crystal water, which gushes up through the pebbly bottom of a little basin. About the island birches are planted, and willows are trained across the rustic bridge by which it is reached. This island is a favorite resort for visitors, who gather here to watch the graceful swans and the snowy ducks, as they sail about their domain. The beautiful swans, especially, are always objects of interest, and are quite ready to meet their visitors, and receive food from their hands. From them the

other island, which is larger than that containing the spring, takes its name, and to their use it is to be appropriated.

The numerous boulders which are scattered over some parts of the cemetery have not only added to the pictu-



resque character of its scenery, but have afforded an opportunity for rustic ornament in laying out the grounds

Some of the most striking and picturesque rocks have been suffered to remain in their natural state, the labor of art going only so far as more clearly to develop their beauty, and to adorn the grounds around. One of the most picturesque groups of these rocks is on the lot of General William H. Sumner, called *Sumner Hill*, on the western slope of Mount Warren. They have not suffered by the hand of art, and the lot is one of the most beautiful and appropriate in the whole cemetery.

The number of monuments at Forest Hills, compared with the number of lots which have been taken, is small. In this respect it presents a contrast with Mount Auburn, when that cemetery was in the early period of its existence. There, monuments were erected on a large proportion of the lots first taken; in many cases before the lots were enclosed, and before interments had been made in them. At Forest Hills, from the first, the erection of monuments seems to have been the exception rather than the rule. A large number of the lots are enclosed, and the name of the proprietor is borne upon the gate, without any monumental structure or stone. Even where interments have been made, the grave is in many cases adorned with flowers, or is marked by a simple slab or scroll, but has no more ostentatious stone to bear the inscriptions which sorrow sometimes places over the beloved and the good. It is a simpler custom, perhaps less attrac-

tive to the eye of some observers, but quite as impressive to the heart of him

> "——— who wanders through these solitudes
> In mood contemplative."

Such is a brief outline of some of the scenery and beauties of Forest Hills, designed to lead the reader to those places where the beauties may be seen, rather than to describe them. The eye of taste will find much to observe that has not here been mentioned, and in nearly all parts of the cemetery objects and views which will attract and delight. Time, too, must create much that will add to the attractions of the place. But, even now, it needs only a visit to see and to feel that Forest Hills, in their natural and artificial beauty and fitness, are not surpassed by any other rural or garden cemetery.

ADDENDA.

THE rates of fare in the city of Boston, to be taken by or paid to the owner or driver of any licensed carriage, are as follows: —

For carrying a passenger from one place to another, within the city proper, fifty cents.

For children between three and twelve years of age, if more than one, or if accompanied by an adult, half price only is charged for each child; and for children under three years of age, when accompanied by their parents, or any adult, no charge is made. Every driver or owner of any licensed carriage is obliged to carry with each passenger one trunk, and a valise, saddle bag, carpet bag, portmanteau, box, bundle, basket, or other article used in travelling, if he be requested so to do, without charge or compensation therefor; but for every trunk or other such article as above named, more than two, he is entitled to demand and receive the sum of five cents.

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To the Providence Depot, three quarters of a mile; the Worcester and Old Colony Depots, two thirds of a mile; the Boston and Maine Depot, one third of a mile; the Lowell Depot, two thirds of a mile; the Eastern Depot, half a mile; Bunker Hill Monument and Navy Yard, one and a quarter miles; Roxbury, two and a half miles; Chelsea, two miles; Cambridge bridge, three quarters of a mile; Harvard University, three and a half miles; Mount Auburn, four and a half miles; Fresh Pond, five miles; East Boston, one and one third miles; Mount Washington and Dorchester Heights, South Boston, two miles; House of Reformation, South Boston, two and three quarters miles.

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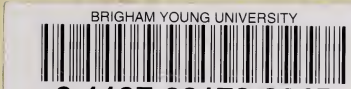
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